

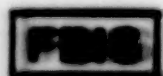
JPRS 75228

29 February 1980

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1015



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INTERNATIONAL

CONTINUING LENIN'S POLICY OF PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE

Moscow MIROVAYA EKONOMIKA I MEZHDUNARODNYYE OTNOSHENiya in Russian No 12, Dec 79 pp 3-16

Article: "Leninist Policy of Peaceful Coexistence"

Excerpta] 1

Since the very day that the world's first state of the new social system--the socialist system--came into being, the Leninist party has been fighting for the peaceful coexistence of states with differing socioeconomic systems. This persistent, consistent and continuous struggle began with the revolutionary feat of the Russian proletariat, which was accomplished under the guidance of the Bolshevik Party and which ushered in the historic era of transition on the worldwide scale from the exploitative pre-history of mankind¹ to its genuine history, to socialism and communism.

IV

As we know, the 24th party congress set forth a Program of Struggle for Peace and International Cooperation, for the Freedom and Independence of Peoples, which has entered history as the Program of Peace. The Program of Further Struggle for Peace and International Cooperation, for the Freedom and Independence of Peoples, adopted by the 25th CPSU Congress, represents its organic continuation and development. The foreign policy plans outlined by the party have been given legal reinforcement, in the Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

To a definite extent, it has been due precisely to the active efforts of the countries of the socialist community and their consistent course toward a healthier international climate that has made detente the dominant tendency in world politics in recent years. This tendency has prevailed in spite of complexities and contradictions in the international situation. The Soviet Union is energetically working toward deeper detente, the extension of detente to all parts of the world and the establishment of

1. See K. Marx and F. Engels, "Works," vol 13, p 8.

long-term, mutually advantageous cooperation between states with differing social structures.

The problem of disarmament is of cardinal significance for the guarantee of peaceful coexistence and the consolidation of international detente. This would signify the supplementation and reinforcement of political detente with military detente. The following objective was set forth at the 25th CPSU Congress: the curtailment of the arms race and a move in the direction of the reduction of weapon stockpiles. The most important step in this direction has been the second Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons (SALT II). Next on the agenda are the SALT III negotiations, and the Soviet Union wants to begin these as soon as the previous treaty goes into effect. The Soviet Union feels that discussion within the SALT III framework could pertain to the possibility of limitations on intercontinental as well as other types of weapons--naturally, with consideration for all related factors and with strict observance of the principle of equivalent security for both sides.

A tense struggle has broken out over the ratification of the SALT II treaty in the United States. It is certainly alarming that militaristic circles are demanding, as if in payment for ratification, more and more new military appropriations and the deployment of so-called Eurostrategic weapons in Western Europe on the pretext of "guaranteeing the security" of the United States and other NATO countries. This is to be the main topic of discussion at the December session of the NATO Council in Brussels. The logic employed here is strange, to say the least: in order to "guarantee security," it will be necessary to continue the arms race and raise it to a qualitatively new level. In countless speeches, articles and interviews, past and present politicians and military leaders--H. Kissinger and Z. Brzezinski, former supreme commander of NATO armed forces in Europe, General A. Haig, and present supreme commander of the same forces, General B. Rogers, and other like them--have been persuading the Americans and Western Europeans that the Soviet Union will "attack"--if not today, then tomorrow. According to them, this tragedy will only be averted if several hundred additional medium-range U.S. nuclear missiles are deployed in the Western European countries, from which they will be able to reach the "interior" of the USSR.

The indignation of the Western European and world public at these plans and the widespread protests against their implementation are not keeping some Western European leaders from supporting NATO's ideas. In particular, this applies to some FRG politicians, who are apparently prepared to oppose several other states in the western half of the continent, including their own partners in the North Atlantic bloc. It would seem, however, that people in the FRG should be aware, perhaps more than anyone else, of the possible consequences of such steps in the political and military spheres.

The Soviet Union's clear-cut constructive proposals regarding disarmament are well known. It has constantly appealed for the immediate organization

of a world disarmament conference. Aspects of disarmament were discussed at a special session of the UN General Assembly in the summer of 1978. The Soviet Union's stand at the session was unequivocal: The time has come to consider the total curtailment of the further quantitative and qualitative augmentation of weapons and armed forces by states with considerable military potential. The USSR proposed the commencement of negotiations on the curtailment of the production of nuclear weapons of all types and the gradual reduction of their stocks, leading to their total liquidation. Within this sphere of nuclear weapon suspension, the USSR is also insisting on further steps to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Union believes that the question of the non-deployment of nuclear weapons in states where they do not now exist must be discussed. It feels that the development of new types and new systems of weapons of mass destruction should be prohibited immediately. The Soviet State is striving for the successful conclusion, within the near future, of talks on the total and universal nuclear test ban and the ban on chemical and radiological weapons. It has suggested that a zone of peace be created in the Indian Ocean, where the United States and its NATO allies would prefer, judging by the facts, to augment their military activity instead of reducing it.

It is hardly necessary to note how far-reaching and favorable for the cause of detente, peace and peaceful coexistence the consequences would be if all nations were to become party to the Soviet-proposed world treaty on the avoidance of force in international relations!

The consolidation of world peace is inseparable from the guarantee of security in Europe. It should be borne in mind that the situation on the European continent is not simply part of the general world situation; it has had, does have and, without a doubt, will continue to have a profound effect on the entire course of international events.

Fully aware of this, the Warsaw Pact states set forth a program as early as 1966 to prepare for and convene an all-European conference on security and cooperation. If it had not been for the opposition of aggressive circles, which are still clinging to the cold war, to confrontation and to the arms race, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe could have, in all probability, taken place much earlier than 9 years after the time of this initiative.

The historic conference of the top leaders of 35 states in Helsinki documented the development of events in Europe in the direction of detente. Its Final Act became a kind of charter of European security, a manifesto of the peaceful life and of peaceful relations between states. Now the preparations for the coming meeting of representatives of the states participating in the all-European conference in Madrid in 1980 and the success of the meeting are being discussed. This success will be achieved if attention at the Madrid meeting is focused on the truly vital issues of

European detente. If no narrow interests are permitted to interfere with the success of the meeting, it will make a valuable contribution to the further consolidation of peaceful coexistence.

Great opportunities are being afforded by the provisions of the Declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states (November 1978) and the Communiqué of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact Organization (May 1979). The socialist countries anticipate, in particular, a response to their proposal of a political-level conference, to be attended by representatives of all European countries, as well as the United States and Canada, for the reinforcement of trust between states, the relaxation of military confrontation and the subsequent reduction of the concentration and number of armed forces and arms in Europe.

The socialist countries have proposed that a treaty be signed by all states participating in the all-European conference, prohibiting them from initiating the use of nuclear or conventional weapons against one another.

Under present conditions, the initiatives set forth in L. I. Brezhnev's speech in Berlin on 6 October 1979 are of particular significance. The Soviet Union has declared its willingness to reduce the present number of medium-range nuclear devices in the western regions of the USSR, but, naturally, only on the condition that NATO's plan to deploy a medium-range missile, which is essentially a strategic weapon, in Western Europe is not carried out.

In his response, published on 6 November 1979, to a question put by a "PRAVDA" correspondent, L. I. Brezhnev said that the Soviet proposal set forth in Berlin is aimed at accelerating the resolution of all problems connected with military detente and arms limitation on the European continent. There is only one way of actually settling the question of the medium-range nuclear weapon--the commencement of negotiations. The Soviet Union feels that they should be commenced without delay. The USSR is ready. Everything now depends on the Western countries. It is important, however, to avoid any kind of hasty action that might complicate the situation and impede the attainment of positive results. The chance of attaining such results will be greater if no decisions are made on the production and deployment of these devices in Western Europe until the end of the talks. Conversely, this chance will be undermined if such decisions are made in NATO.

In his Berlin speech, L. I. Brezhnev solemnly reaffirmed that the USSR will never use nuclear weapons against states which have refused to produce or acquire them and do not have them on their territory.

Guided by an sincere desire to finally end the stalemate in the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and arms in Central Europe, which are being held in Vienna, the Soviet Union, with the approval of other

Warsaw Pact states, resolved to unilaterally reduce the number of its troops in Central Europe and withdraw up to 20,000 Soviet servicemen, 1,000 tanks and an unspecified quantity of other military equipment from the territory of the GDR.

The Soviet Union favors further steps to ensure trust in Europe. In particular, it is prepared to agree that the advance notification concerning large-scale military exercises by ground forces, envisaged in the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, be issued earlier in advance and start at a lower figure than the present one of 25,000 persons--for example, at 10,000. The USSR is also prepared to not conduct any military exercises involving more than 40,000-50,000 persons if this agreement should be mutual.

Naturally, the proposals of the socialist countries also include a force in regard to notification of large-scale air force exercises and naval maneuvers conducted near the territorial waters of other states participating in the all-European conference.

The USSR also proposes that, within the region specified in the Final Act of this conference, advance notification be required not only of military exercises, but also of the transfer of ground forces numbering more than 20,000.

Naturally, other ideas aimed at stronger trust between states and less danger of war in Europe can also be discussed. The Soviet Union still believes that the most suitable place for the discussion of a variety of questions connected with military detente is a political-level all-European conference. The preparations for this conference and the actual convening of this meeting constitute an extremely important and, one could say, urgent objective.

The new Soviet proposals have had extremely widespread international repercussions. Many statesmen, public spokesmen, political parties and press organs have expressed a favorable attitude toward them and the need to begin negotiations on this basis.

The Soviet Union's efforts to achieve guaranteed security in Asia through the concerted actions of the states of this continent are well known. The USSR has declared that one of the most important current objectives is the elimination of all types of injustice from international life--the total liquidation of all remaining traces of the system of colonial oppression and disregard for the equality and independence of peoples, of all sources of colonialism and racism, of discrimination and all obstacles in world trade and of all signs of dictatorial and exploitative practices in international economic relations.

The second section of the document is the "Introduction" which states that the purpose of the document is to provide information on the various types of "disorders" which may be encountered in the "laboratory" and to provide information on the "diagnosis" and "treatment" of these disorders. The document is divided into two main sections: "Disorders of the Central Nervous System" and "Disorders of the Peripheral Nervous System".

The first section, "Disorders of the Central Nervous System", is divided into two main parts: "Disorders of the Brain" and "Disorders of the Spinal Cord". The "Disorders of the Brain" section is further divided into "Disorders of the Cerebrum" and "Disorders of the Cerebellum". The "Disorders of the Spinal Cord" section is further divided into "Disorders of the Cervical Cord" and "Disorders of the Thoracic and Lumbar Cord".

The second section, "Disorders of the Peripheral Nervous System", is divided into two main parts: "Disorders of the Motor Nerves" and "Disorders of the Sensory Nerves". The "Disorders of the Motor Nerves" section is further divided into "Disorders of the Upper Motor Neurons" and "Disorders of the Lower Motor Neurons". The "Disorders of the Sensory Nerves" section is further divided into "Disorders of the Afferent Nerves" and "Disorders of the Efferent Nerves".

The document is written in a clear and concise style, and is intended for use by medical students and professionals. It provides a comprehensive overview of the various types of disorders which may be encountered in the laboratory, and provides information on the diagnosis and treatment of these disorders. The document is divided into two main sections: "Disorders of the Central Nervous System" and "Disorders of the Peripheral Nervous System".

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of the socialist society. It is completely obvious that actions of this kind have nothing in common with genuine peaceful coexistence, as they represent a variety of cold war, or its resurgence.

From day to day, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Leninist Central Committee and General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium L. I. Brezhnev conduct tireless activity to resolve, on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, pressing problems in interrelations with the capitalist countries, surmounting the desperate opposition of enemies of peace. "As for the Soviet Union," L. I. Brezhnev said at a reception in the Kremlin on 7 November 1979, "it, along with the fraternal socialist countries, has been playing, and will continue to play, a considerable part in the consolidation of peace. We are prepared for new constructive talks and new practical steps if others respond in kind. For us, the cause of peace is inseparable from the cause of October--and we will be loyal to it to the end."

ISSUES: Izdatel'stvo "Pravda". "Mirovaya ekonomika i mezhdunarodnyye otnosheniya", 1979

1979
1979

INTERNATIONAL

LIPAVSKIY TELLS HOW CIA RECRUITED HIM IN MOSCOW

Sofia POGLED in Bulgarian 10, 17, 24 Dec 79

[Article by S. Lipavskiy: "How the CIA Recruited Me. Espionage and Human Rights"]

[10 Dec 79, p. 17]

[Text] Editorial note: Moscow's Izdatel'stvo Yuridicheskaya Literatura published in a big edition a "White Paper: Testimony, Facts and Documents," prepared by the Association of Soviet Jurists. The work describes the tragic fate of USSR emigres in Israel, Western Europe, and the United States, as well as the subversive anti-Soviet activities of specialized imperialist services.

In its 4 June 1979 issue No 23 POGLED acquainted its readers with the drama of Leningrad physician Asya Vol'e who emigrated to the United States, a tragedy which ended with her suicide in June 1978. Today we are offering to our readers the story of Soviet citizen S. L. Lipavskiy, reprinted from the above-mentioned book.

To the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet

Copy to the United States Congress

Copy to the United Nations Organization

Open Letter From USSR Citizen Candidate of Medical Sciences S. L. Lipavskiy.

I did not find it easy to decide to write this. However, after long and painful considerations, I reached the conclusion that I must do so. Perhaps my open letter will open the eyes of those who are still being misled listening to the lies of Western propaganda which is shrieking about the persecution of "dissident thinkers" in the USSR and is lanning the so-called "human rights" question.

In 1972 I linked my fate with individuals who, for certain reasons and on the basis of existing legislation, had been refused the right to leave the country and who demonstratively began to speculate on the question of civil rights. Even though these individuals shared different views as to the ways and means of action, their platform and leader were one and the same—American intelligence and the foreign anti-Soviet organizations. Through unofficial channels they systematically received instructions, subversive publications, and money. Their activities were headed by D. Azbel, A. Lerner, and V. Rubin. Since I became something like V. Rubin's secretary and keeper of the files, I was aware of all the plans and activities under preparation which, as I later understood, were aimed at harming the interests of the USSR.

As early as 1972 it became clear to me that this leadership was closely linked with some personnel of foreign embassies and correspondents accredited in Moscow. The strongest contacts were those with U.S. Embassy personnel Melvin Levitsky and Joseph Presle and American correspondents Peter Janos, Alfred Friendly, and some others.

In the homes of V. Rubin and A. Lerner these foreigners, together with the traveling emissaries of anti-Soviet centers Smukler, Noom, Manikovsky, and others, held discussions and issued various recommendations, essentially reduced to a misrepresentation of the problems of civil freedoms and human rights in the USSR.

At the time, with the help of the foreign correspondents, the story broke out of the so-called "hunger strike" of V. Rubin and D. Azbel. It was presented by the foreign mass information media as a desperate attempt to draw the attention of world public opinion to the "problem" of leaving the USSR. Being a physician, I observed V. Rubin and D. Azbel during the "hunger strike." The "martyrs" ate regularly, knowing in advance that the foreign correspondents would not betray them. In the same spirit, conspiring with the foreign correspondents, a variety of demonstrations were carried out in the guise of policy protest shows which were then presented by the Western press as clashes between differently minded people and the organs of the Soviet state.

Their main task was to slander the Soviet system and the friendship among the peoples of the USSR, to make noises on the subject of the "lack of democratic freedoms," and promote quarrels among individual nationalities. The foreign correspondents were not interested in the fact that many misled Jewish families which had left for Israel had encountered there deprivations and that many of them had escaped from the "promised land" and had scattered throughout the world. They were guided by the desire to "promote" emigration from the USSR and to undermine the foundations of the Soviet system. In this connection a variety of ideas were brought forth on holding in Moscow illegal and, essentially provocative, measures by calling them "international conference of physicists," and "international conference on Jewish culture," etc., for which invitations were sent to noted foreign scientists, Nobel prize winners, and so on.

Well aware of the fact that they were bypassing the state and scientific institutions of the USSR and that for this reason they would find no support on the part of the Soviet authorities, the authors of these ideas relied, with the help of the foreign correspondents, to draw the attention of the world to the "lack of civil freedoms" in the Soviet Union and to the "obstructions made by the authorities to international and cultural exchanges."

Since these ideas failed to yield the expected results the direction in the activities of the leadership changed significantly. Worried that the interest which its foreign rulers, who were providing it with substantial material aid, may be lost, it decided to unite with the so-called "group for the observation of the implementation of the Helsinki Agreements," headed by the notorious Yu. Orlov. V. Rubin and, subsequently, A. Shcharanskiy, joined the group. The idea was described by the foreign correspondents as a "step toward the consolidation of individuals fighting for 'human rights' in the USSR."

With a view to increasing the tension in the relations between the United States and the USSR, A. Lerner suggested that information on Soviet institutions and enterprises working for the defense industry be organized so that the Western companies may be persuaded, with this pretext, to stop deliveries of technical equipment to the USSR. In the course of his trip to the United States, V. Rubin was to engage in the necessary consultations and notify A. Lerner.

In August 1976, through unofficial channels provided by the American correspondent Osnos, a letter was received from V. Rubin with the request to accelerate the sending of such information so that a campaign on damaging sales of American equipment to the USSR be launched. Even though objections were voiced to the gathering of such information, for this was a clear case of espionage, A. Lerner assigned to Shcharanskiy and others to organize the gathering of such information and to send it abroad.

Let us emphasize the question of giving the necessary assistance to the Americans in terms of intelligence data of scientific and technical and military topics and political problems has always been on the agenda. It was a question of assisting on such matters the CIA personnel who were hiding in Moscow behind official duties and to support the infamous Jackson Amendment to the act on trade with the USSR.

From bitter experience I shall describe the way this intelligence campaign was carried out. In 1974, I met in V. Rubin's home Melvin Levitzky. My attention was drawn to the fact that he was a member of the CIA. Realizing that his questions had to do with espionage, I showed a certain cautiousness, displeasing Mel Levitzky. Pressure was exerted on me. In January 1975 I heard from D. Azbel, who, meanwhile, had left the USSR, for the United States. He let it be understood that I had to meet his request and help an individual who would establish contact with me. That

individual turned out to be M. Levitzky. At the meeting in V. Rubin's home he produced a letter from D. Azbel which again repeated the urgent request that I help M. Levitzky.

The service was to talk into cooperation with the CIA one of the leaders of the scientific research institute in the Moscow area, an old acquaintance of mine, so that with his help, important defense information could be gained. Judging by the instruction, concealed in a special container, delivered to me by Levitzky, the Americans were already considering me as their agent who was obliged to carry out all their instructions.

I found myself in a rather difficult situation, for espionage and the prospect of becoming a paid agent of American intelligence conflicted with my convictions and intentions. My attempt to limit my relations with the personnel of the U.S. Embassy in the problem of my leaving the country failed. The stipulations of the CIA on this matter were simple. One of the documents transmitted to me in September 1975 via a special drop stated on behalf of the CIA that, "... Naturally, our government is interested in information regarding the Jewish movement. Usually, it is better for such information to be collected by others. We respect your concern and participation in this movement. However, by concentrating on fulfillment of our requirements, after a while, you will be able to be more effective in your struggle against the system. ..."

I began to realize that contacts with representatives of the CIA were taking a dramatic turn, particularly when another member of the U.S. Embassy, Joseph Presle, stated that he had come to the USSR to "shake up its foundations" and be in contact with "differently minded people."
(Continued in the following issue)

[17 Dec 79, p. 2]

[Text] Editorial note: In its last issue POGLED presented to its readers an open letter by Soviet citizen S. L. Lipavskiy to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the United States Congress, and the United Nations, describing in detail the ways through which the CIA recruited him and his repentance for the wrong way he chose. Following is the continuation of Lipavskiy's letter and his interview with Soviet and foreign journalists in Moscow in which he shed additional light on the ways and means used by anti-Soviet intelligence centers.

(Continued from last issue)

... Systematic contacts with members of American intelligence opened my eyes on a number of things. I began to consider the events in which fate and my own lack of caution had involved me more thoughtfully and objectively. This was a severe trial and I am glad to have found a proper solution.

In this connection, I would like to state the following: The enemies of socialism and of the Soviet state are deliberately exploiting the so-called "human rights" question to the benefit of imperialism and world reaction.

I also realized that the mask of fighters for "human rights" conceals adventurers and profit-seekers whose main objective is to advertise themselves and ensure for themselves steady income abroad by organizing provocations and helping reactionary Western forces.

I witnessed the constant quarrels and fights for power and for the division of funds obtained from the outside among A. Lunts, D. Azbel, and

A. Lerner. I became more and more convinced that the activities of these flunkies brought only harm to the Soviet people. This could not fail to concern me.

I did not participate in World War II, as I was a child then. I did not witness the destruction and suffering which fascism spread throughout Europe. However, I am sufficiently knowledgeable and clear thinking to assess the tremendous sacrifice of the peoples of the USSR, including Jews. Jews are dying today as well. However, this does not take place in the Soviet Union but in the deserts of the Middle East as the result of Israeli aggression. The Jewish families which hastened to leave the USSR in their search for the "promised land," yet who found only denigrations and fear of the future, were not living in the Soviet Union.

What I am writing is not propaganda but the bitter yet just truth, the type of truth not found in newspaper and television reports but in admissions and complaints reaching us from near and far countries, describing the fate of my former compatriots and friends and their "good" life.

I would not like merely to state that I was disappointed in the ideas I had. I would like to state that I shall dedicate all my efforts to expose the hostile activities of renegades and traitors who have sold out to the CIA. I would like to dedicate myself to the struggle for the ideals of peace and friendship among the peoples, and for socialism.

As to my address to the U. S. Congress, I would request it, yet once again, to consider the question of why does the CIA deliberately misinform its own government to the detriment of the interests of the peoples of the United States and the USSR, why does it serve the dirty business of promoting hostility among nations, and why does it rely on renegades, depicting them as heroes and martyrs?

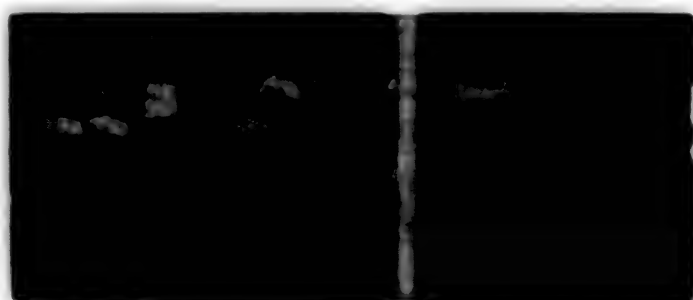
I also turn to the United Nations asking it not to let itself be misled. The question of civil rights and human rights should not be confused with the just punishment of traitors and, essentially, political and common criminals.

I appeal to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium with the present declaration so that I may fulfill my civic duty and submit the documents I have on the problems presented in the present letter.

I publicly reject my previous request to emigrate to Israel, as I believe that my only homeland is the Soviet Union.

Most respectfully yours,

S. Lipavskiy



Charts of secret drops where acquired information is delivered.

Following the publication of S. L. Lipavskiy's open letter in IZVESTIYA, the editors received a number of letters in which the readers wanted to learn in greater detail about the interference of the CIA in the domestic affairs of the USSR.

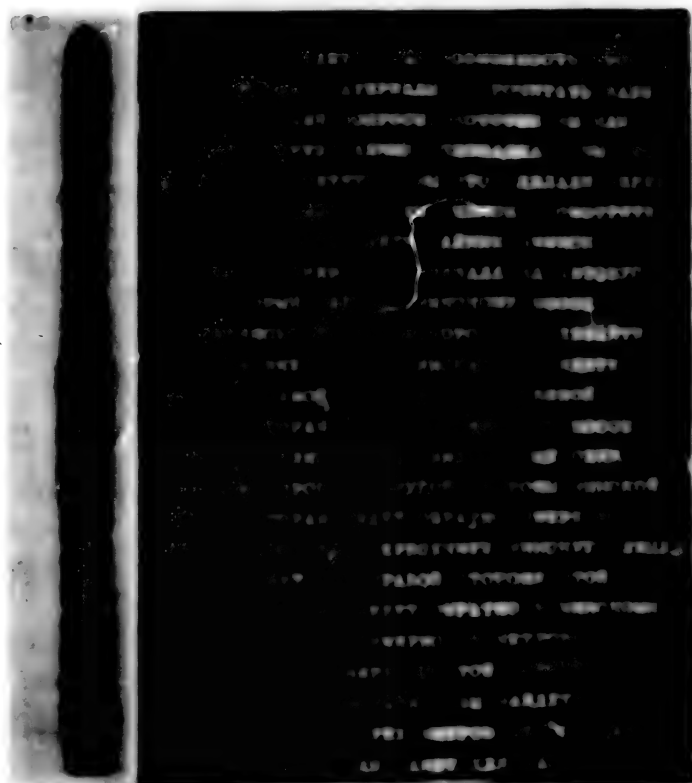
The Western circles who are fanning an anti-Soviet campaign under the label of "struggle for human rights" had a rather peculiar response to this letter and its aftermath.

Unable to refute the truth, the U.S. officials preferred not to comment on the exposure of the unseemly role played by some American diplomats in Moscow or, more accurately, of CIA personnel hiding behind this status. One of the individuals mentioned in IZVESTIYA even threatened to sue the newspaper. Finally, "skeptics" were found who questioned Lipavskiy's very existence.

On 1 May 1977 the IZVESTIYA editors organized a meeting between Lipavskiy and Soviet and foreign journalists, in the course of which he answered questions. Present at the meeting were Joseph Holloway (United States), United Press International correspondent; Heinz Late, KOELNISCHE RUNDschau correspondent (FRG), and Lavin Dzanotti, LA STAMPA correspondent (Italy).

Question: What can you tell us on the links between the CIA and the so-called "dissidents," presented by the West as "fighters for human rights?"

Answer: In 1972, after I got to know and became closer to "noted" "dissidents," as the West describes them, D. Azbel, V. Rubin, and no less "prominent" supporters of theirs, I established relations with Levitzky, Presle, and Natanson, U. S. Embassy personnel, the journalist Friendly, Denos, and others.



Left: Pen-container given to Lipavskiy by American agent Levitzky.
Right: Instructions given by CIA agents to Lipavskiy.

This made me well aware of the fact that they regularly met with the "dissidents" with a view to coordinating their anti-Soviet activities: They encouraged them to hold various "demonstrations," send slanderous and tendentious letters to some foreign organizations, and engage in other actions aimed at creating the impression that some kind of "opposition" exists in the USSR.

Following the European Conference in Helsinki the "Western conductors" gave a signal to begin fabricating data on "violations of human rights in the USSR." It was precisely on their suggestion that Yu. Orlov, with the participation of V. Rubin, set up the so-called "groups monitoring the implementation of the Helsinki agreements by the USSR." With all their strength Yu. Orlov, L. Alekseyeva, V. Rubin, V. Slepak, and A. Lerner

tried to promote themselves in the West. They actively established contacts with foreign journalists and held "press conferences." These people insistently emphasized that all their actions were carried out within the framework of the law, exercising the rights granted them by the USSR constitution. Indeed, they made use of such rights unrestrictedly while, at the same time, speaking of "human rights" violations in the USSR.

V. Rubin was particularly zealous in the field of anti-Sovietism. His friendship with Levitzky, member of the USSR Embassy in Moscow, was no accident. The latter was a representative of the CIA. It was precisely Rubin and his closest friend D. Azbel who dragged me into the net of American intelligence.

Question: Could you give us details as to who led you to espionage and how?

Answer: The "foreigners" mentioned repeatedly asked for information on scientific research institutes with a special regimen, enterprises, and establishments. Particular interest was displayed in individuals who had been refused trips abroad because of special considerations.

I would like to describe the way Levitzky, the CIA agent, involved me in cooperating with American intelligence. After making my acquaintance (in 1974) in Rubin's apartment, we had frequent talks of a rather specific nature in the course of which he tried to find out who among the people I knew were working in projects with a special regimen. I gave him detailed information on the subject. Once, as though incidentally, Rubin mentioned that life in the West is not all that easy but that should one gain favor with Levitzky, the latter could help in securing me a decent life there. I subsequently realized that it was no accident that D. Azbel, getting in touch with me from the United States, had asked me to show understanding for the individual who would look me up on his behalf. Then, in February 1975, as usual, I was invited to visit Rubin.

He was not at home but Levitzky showed up somewhat later. Before the start of our conversation he showed me two letters--a letter of recommendation written by D. Azbel and a letter from American intelligence. After I read them, Levitzky burned Azbel's letter, dunking the second one in the coffee cup where the paper dissolved immediately. The letter contained instructions on the use of a pen which Levitzky gave me.

I read the letter several times. It provided instructions on how to dismantle the Parker pen, secretly, and extract the CIA instruction. That is precisely what I did later, in my room, using a magnifying glass.

As Lipavskiy displayed a seemingly ordinary dark-red pen which he dismantled. He extracted from the reservoir which should have contained ink a thin rolled ribbon. According to him, he spent several hours studying

the clever instructions developed by American intelligence. They consisted of an explanation of the need to observe security and secret measures in gathering and submitting to American intelligence the requested information. Places and means for the delivery of information, with the help of drops, and emergency alternatives for conspiratorial connections in the case of unforeseen circumstances were given.)

The complexity of my situation was that I had no personal access to the secret information of interest to American intelligence. Initially I considered the suggestion to cooperate with American intelligence as the desire of the latter to find out, with trusted sources, the situation of the "dissidents" in the USSR. The idea developed in connection with the fact that Lunts, Azbel, Slepak, Lerner, and the others frequently quarreled with each other. Each one of them tried to emphasize his role and cast aspersions on his rivals. They sent tendentious and one-sided information to highly placed individuals in the United States. Their endless quarrels irritated the foreign anti-Soviet organizations, as the result of which emissaries such as Smicler and Noon came from the United States to Moscow for "clarification" purposes. However, the latest instruction I received from American intelligence contained somewhat different requirements.

[5. Lipavskiy displayed the ribbon and discussed its content. It dealt with the fact that even though the U.S. Government was interested in information pertaining to "dissidents" in the USSR, the main task was the gathering of espionage data on USSR defense capability.] "Probably understanding my limited opportunities," S. Lipavskiy noted, "American intelligence recommended that I recruit one of my acquaintances who worked in a special regimen scientific research institute. It paid me an advance bonus of 400 rubles. In answer to my request to be assisted in being able to find a permanent residence abroad, the CIA stated that this would depend on the results of my cooperation or, bluntly stated, my espionage activities.

"The next 'shipment' which I received in the same manner contained 800 rubles this time but the requirements were even greater. The CIA sent me a voluminous questionnaire containing over 100 items concerning special regimen projects, various armaments, and so on."

[26 Feb 79, p. 7]

[Text] Question: Could you describe in greater detail how American intelligence maintained its contacts with you?

Answer: The pen given to me by Levitzky contained an instruction stipulating various ways for establishing contact. The characteristic feature was that each delivery of secret information had to take place in different places--on Minskaya Street, the area of Vernadskiy Blvd., outside the city in the direction of the Dmitrovskoye Highway, and even in the center of Moscow, on Tsvetnyi Blvd.

The last drop I mentioned was for emergencies. In the case that Lipavskiy would be unable, on three separate occasions, to place the materials in the drop on the stipulated days and hours, every 15th of the month, at 2130 hours, he was to be found on Sadova-Samotechnaya Street and Tsvetnyy Blvd. and, starting from there, holding a big book, walk toward Trubnyy Square. The American instruction then stated:

"Our agent (male or female) will approach you and ask: 'Could you tell me how to get to the Uzbekistan Restaurant?' Your answer will be 'Yes, but I believe that it is closed for repair this week.'

"He would then issue you verbal instructions which you must carry out. If by 2200 hours no one has made contact with you, you must leave the area and return on the 15th the following month at the same time."

According to Lipavskiy, the first attempt to establish secret contact was unsuccessful: The drop code-named "The Platform," behind a gas station on the Minsk Highway, where he showed up to drop a muddy polyethylene package was "occupied" by a car. The second attempt, however, succeeded.

The next assignment, concealed in a hollowed-out piece of electric wire, was to be taken out of the "Minsk" drop. However, in order to signal his readiness to accept the package of the American intelligence, Lipavskiy had to walk 15 meters away from a site showing a view of Moscow in the Byelaya Highway and draw the proper signal on a yellow-painted concrete post. He was to draw the same signal on a specific pole as a sign of acknowledgment of the shipment.

It was precisely in the hollowed-out cable that twice bundles of Soviet notes were concealed, to be used to bribe Lipavskiy's friend from whom the American diplomat-agents expected to obtain secret information. This was also the first payment on the "work" done by Lipavskiy himself.

Information was to be delivered not only through drops but in the course of personal meetings with Levitzky and, subsequently, Presle, in Rubin's name. The "conversation" was held by notes written on a self-erasing card.

In June 1975, after his term of duty in the USSR expired, Levitzky returned to the United States. In parting, he told Lipavskiy: "I am leaving and will be replaced by someone else. His name is Joseph Presle. You will continue to work with him."

Joseph Presle, the embassy's first secretary, was a "frank person." He openly stated that he had come to "shake up the foundations of the Soviet system" and that he worked for the CIA. "I fear nothing," he said. "I have diplomatic immunity." Presle collected information on military and military-industrial projects and their personnel. Presle's permanent

assistant was Eileen Natanson, vice consul in the United States Embassy. Should Presle, in the course of the conversation with the "dissident" drink somewhat more than he should and forget the information acquired, Natanson would help him by repeating to him, the following day, the essence of the information. It was also she who delivered the correspondence to the "human rights fighters" received from the United States through the diplomatic pouch.

The function of mailman was also actively performed by Peter Osnos, the WASHINGTON POST correspondent, who gathered and sent to the United States, through the American Embassy, letters from "dissidents," and, through the same channel, delivered instructive "messages" from overseas. One such "message" asked, on behalf of Rubin, to collect information on enterprises operating under a special regimen.

In the course of the discussion of this letter, I frankly told Lerner: "This already is a crime." However, he remained silent and avoided to answer me. I later learned that he had assigned to Sheharanskiy and the others to organize the delivery from and sending abroad such information.

Question: The foreign press, the Voice of America, and the BBC are disseminating a variety of assumptions on the fact that your open letter is not a voluntary confession and that your admissions were extorted from you. What can you say on this subject?

Answer: Once again I would like to point out the fact that the cooperation with American intelligence, imposed upon me, was against my convictions and intentions. In this work, V. Rubin and D. Asbel played a fatal role. Metaphorically speaking, they sold me to the CIA. I addressed a letter to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium voluntarily and deliberately, describing the basic facts familiar to me of the unseemly role of American intelligence agents concealing behind the status of embassy personnel and journalists. I am infinitely grateful to the Soviet authorities who believed the fact that my ties with American intelligence were not based on malice but represented a grave error. Naturally, my so-called cooperation with the so-called "dissidents" does me no honor. On the other hand, it enabled me to clearly understand and establish who is what. How could one praise the common criminal Bukovskiy, a protégé of Levitzky, CIA agent? Could we calmly react to the fact that Western propaganda proclaims Slepak, a speculator and loafer, a "noted fighter for human rights" in the USSR?

All these and other facts convinced me that the noise made in the West on "human rights" is an open interference in the domestic affairs of the USSR and the other socialist countries. There is no other way to describe this campaign. My story is yet another proof of this fact.

Question: Could you tell us a few words about yourself and your future plans?

Answer: I was born in 1934, in Kiev, during the Patriotic War. I was evacuated to Central Asia. In Tashkent I graduated from high school, a medical institute, and internship. I defended my dissertation for the scientific degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences, after which I worked as a neurosurgeon in the north. I moved to Moscow in 1977.

I have already mentioned that my own lack of caution involved me in the circle of the "dissidents," and, through them, of American intelligence. This was a severe trial in my life. I am happy that all this is in the past. All that remains is the bitterness of my errors and I consider that my civic and human duty is to justify the trust showed to me and to be a worthy citizen of my homeland.

(X)

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NATIONAL

DEPUTY SPEECHES TO USSR SUPREME SOVIET

Gvozdev Speech

RUSSIA SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 1 Dec 79 / /

[Speech by Deputy V. . Gvozdev, Glubokoye Electoral District, Vitebskaya Oblast]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! The CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which was just held, was the most important event at the final stage of the drive of the Soviet people for the fulfillment of the plans of the 10th Five Year Plan. As is known, it thoroughly examined and basically approved the drafts of the State Plan and the State Budget of our country for 1980--the final year of the five-year plan.

In the brilliant, thoroughly realistic and meaningful speech of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev a thoroughly scientific, Marxist-Leninist analysis of the activity of our party on implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress is given and the specific tasks in further developing the economy of the country are established.

Taking for steadfast guidance the thesis and conclusions set forth in the speech of Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, the party, Soviet and economic organs and all the workers of Soviet Belorussia will strive even more persistently for the fulfillment of the plans and adopted socialist obligations and will increase the contribution of the republic to the creation of the material and technical base of communism.

This session of the USSR Supreme Soviet is working during the times when the fourth year of the five-year plan is approaching its end. In spite of a number of objective difficulties, it has been marked by new accomplishments of the Soviet people in all spheres of economic and cultural life. The scientific and production potential of the country has increased, a

new step in detente and in the strengthening of peace on earth has been made. A further increase of the standard of living of our people has been achieved.

All this attests eloquently and convincingly to the correctness of the policy elaborated by the party and to the titanic work which is being done by the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo and by Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally, the outstanding political and state figure of the present.

Unanimously approving of and wholly supporting the foreign and domestic policy of the party and the Soviet Government, the workers of Belorussia in the united family of fraternal peoples are working with enthusiasm on the fulfillment of the historic plans of the 25th CPSU Congress. At industrial enterprises and associations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, construction projects and scientific research institutions--everywhere a persistent drive is under way for the more complete utilization of the enormous potentials incorporated in the socialist mode of production.

According to preliminary data, the industrial production volume in the republic during 1976-1979 will increase nearly 34 percent instead of 30.5 percent in accordance with the five-year plan. Our industry back in September reached in the growth rate of the production volume the level of the assignments of four years of the five-year plan. More than 1.8 billion rubles of products in addition to the five-year plan will be produced, including a considerable number of tractors, trucks, instruments, automation equipment and computer hardware, machinery for livestock breeding and fodder production, mineral fertilizers, fabrics, goods for cultural and general purposes and household use.

This year was unusually difficult for republic agriculture. The necessary measures to reduce as much as possible the losses caused by the elements were taken by the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic government. Literally all the people in the republic were inspired to solve the most important problem--the procurement of that amount of fodders, which would make it possible first of all to maintain the number of public livestock and the livestock of the population. About 11 million tons of grass and leaf mass and coniferous needles were procured in the forests, swamps and other nonagricultural lands. The consequences of the elements to a considerable extent were overcome. The number of livestock will be maintained.

The union ministries, the workers and employees of enterprises, who treated the emerged difficulties in the countryside with understanding and great responsibility, also gave much assistance to the republic. This feat is even more significant because, in spite of the diversion of an enormous number of workers, the plans of industrial production were overfulfilled.

Our task now is to halt the decline in the production of livestock products, to increase the productivity of livestock, to make up the shortage of milk and meat, which occurred during the dry spring-summer period. Here we are

also relying on the assistance of union organs in the additional allocation of concentrates.

In the republic the policy elaborated by the party of intensifying agriculture and expanding the use of chemicals and the reclamation of land is being implemented, measures on the specialization and concentration of production on the basis of interfarm cooperation are being carried out. This is pulling up all the sectors of agricultural production. In spite of some difficulties, at the kolkhoses and sovkholes of the republic a good harvest of one of our main agricultural crops, potatoes, was obtained--186 quintals per hectare. In all about 2 million tons of them were procured and sold to the state. More potatoes than the plan assignment have been shipped to Moscow, Leningrad, the republics of Central Asia, Moldavia and other customers.

The results of this year are also placing on the agenda a sharp increase of the productivity of hay fields and pastures. But mineral fertilizers are necessary for this. We ask USSR Gosplan to examine this question and for the indicated purposes to provide for the delivery of an additional amount of mineral fertilizers, especially phosphate fertilizers, at least at the level specified in the five-year plan for 1980.

Some work on the improvement of construction and the increase of the effectiveness of capital investments has been performed in Belorussia in recent years. In conformity with the demands of the CPSU Central Committee steps have been taken to concentrate assets at construction starts, which has made it possible to bring the proportion of unfinished construction in line with the standard.

However, the situation in this sector still remains complicated. We are taking steps to put into operation all the reserves of the construction conveyor, in order to tighten up the fulfillment of the plans of capital construction. Recently the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the republic passed a special decree, in which a set of specific measures on the timely placement into operation of housing, cultural and social projects was established.

However, there are also problems here, the solution of which depends on union organs. It is necessary for construction ministries and departments to increase the amounts of capital investments in the construction of vocational and technical schools, housing, children's preschool institutions, dispensaries and Pioneer camps.

A characteristic feature of our plans is the fact that they raise and solve more and more comprehensively economic and social problems and thereby the increase of production efficiency, the achievement of high end national economic results and the more complete satisfaction of the increasing public and personal needs are ensured.

This direction was dictated by the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the improvement of planning and the perfection of the economic mechanism. Meanwhile, in life there are still frequent instances when the completeness of the construction of a number of enterprises, industrial centers and individual cities is not being observed. The aspiration to carry out production construction without the appropriate development of the nonproductive sphere--housing, social and cultural institutions--prevails in the practice of some economic organs, this often leads to great difficulties in the manning of enterprises.

The volumes of housing construction for the enterprises of the ministries of construction, road and municipal machine building, light, the food and the meat and dairy industry, procurement and several other union ministries, which are located in the republic, are being reduced unjustifiedly, in our opinion, as against the level of this year.

Transportation determines in many ways the achievement of high end results of the work of the sectors of the national economy today. In the republic in recent years considerable work has been performed on the development of the material and technical base of all its types, on the improvement and coordination of shipments. The operation of transportation is under the unremitting supervision of party and soviet organs.

However, the situation with the transportation service of the national economy of the republic remains difficult. An acute shortage of rolling stock is constantly being felt. Such major associations as Belorusskally, Bobruyskshina, the Minsk motor vehicle and tractor plants, as well as a number of other enterprises are being supplied with cars especially unsatisfactorily. As a result, a large amount of unshipped products is accumulating at the enterprises.

Considering the difficulties, we would ask the USSR Ministry of Railways to take effective steps to provide the Belorussian Railroad with the necessary amount of rolling stock. It would also be feasible to allow the Belorussian Railroad to make use of the gondola cars which presently move unloaded to the Donetsk, Dnepr, Southwestern, and L'vov railroads as well as to those railroads in the Urals and Siberia.

The detailed elaboration of the drafts of the plan and budget locally, their thorough discussion with the participation of representatives of the union republics, the ministries and departments in USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Finance, in the USSR Council of Ministers and the commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the examination of these questions at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum--all this ensured the high level of their economic substantiation.

The production volumes and amounts of capital investments for the Belorussian SSR, which are outlined by the draft of the plan, conform to the tasks of the further development, the increase of the quality and efficiency of

the work of all the sectors of the national economy of the republic. The output of industrial production will increase 5.9 percent. With allowance made for this during the five-year plan as a whole the increase will be 41.8 percent as against 39-43 percent according to the Main Directions of National Economic Development for 1976-1980. We are now taking steps in order to reach in 1980 a level of growth of 43 percent (first of all on the basis of counterplans and the extensive development of socialist competition). The party and soviet organs are directing the efforts of the republic ministries and departments and the labor collectives toward the thorough analysis and critical appraisal of the results of the economic activity for four years of the five-year plan and the outlining of specific measures on the increase of production efficiency and the improvement of work quality in light of the decrees on the improvement of planning and the further perfection of the economic mechanism, which were adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers.

The workers of our republic, as of the entire country, perceived these decisions with great approval. They see another vivid display of the concern of the party about the further strengthening of the economic might of the country and the steady increase of the standard of living of the Soviet people. At present much work is being performed on their practical accomplishment.

The practical accomplishment of the decisions of the July (1978) CPSU Central Committee Plenum is one of the main tasks of the 1980 plan. On the basis of the consolidation of the material and technical base of agriculture, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the implementation of the policy of intensifying specialization and concentration it is planned to increase grain production in the republic to 7.6 million tons, which corresponds to the target of the five-year plan, and of potatoes to 12.8 million tons.

Especially crucial problems have to be solved in livestock breeding, which are now coming to the forefront. In spite of some positive results, the achieved level of development of this sector of agricultural production does not entirely meet the rapidly increasing demands of the population for some types of livestock products. The plan calls for the increase of their production, including by the more extensive utilization of the capacities of the private plots of the population, as well as the subsidiary farms of enterprises and organizations.

Capital construction will be carried out on a large scale. It is necessary to put into operation production capacities for the production of trucks, self-propelled fodder-harvesting combines, chemical fibers and filaments, mineral fertilizers and consumer goods.

The further improvement of the well-being of the workers is being ensured. The per capita real income in the republic will increase nearly 4 percent, the retail commodity turnover and the volume of personal services will rise. Health care will be further developed, the cultural service of the

population will be improved. The strengthening of the material base of schools, vocational and technical schools and higher and secondary specialized educational institutions is outlined in the plan. A set of measures on environmental protection, including the air basin, water resources and the rational use of land, forests and mineral resources, is envisaged. The main thing for us today is to use most efficiently the enormous resources allocated by the state and to mobilize internal reserves more completely.

Comrade deputies! We wholly support the motion to approve the drafts of the State Plan and State Budget of the country for 1980 with the amendments of the Budget-Planning Commission and the sectorial commissions.

The deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet from Belorussia fully share the high rating of the fruitful work of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo, which was expressed in the speeches of the deputies. We approve of and support the decisions of the November (1979) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and assure this session, the Central Committee of our own Communist Party of the Soviet Union and dear Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally that the workers of Soviet Belorussia will spare no pains to implement the plans of the party. They will launch with new energy the socialist competition for a worthy greeting of the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin and the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress and will make a worthy contribution to the prosperity of our beloved socialist homeland. (Applause)

Dambis Speech

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 1 Dec 79 p 4

[Speech by Deputy A. A. Dambis, Leningradskiy Electoral District, Latvian SSR]

[Text] Dear comrade deputies! The program of the economic and social development of the country for the last year of the five-year plan, a year of national celebration, when the 110th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin will be celebrated, the year preceding the next 26th CPSU Congress, is being outlined at this session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

We have all been greatly impressed by the decisions of the Plenum of the Central Committee of our party, which was held on the eve of the session, and the brilliant mobilizing speech of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

The decisions of the plenum and the theses and conclusions expressed at it by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev will become the vital program of actions of the party and all the Soviet people. They will be a concrete guide and inspirational force for every worker of our country.

From the reports and speeches of the deputies we have heard facts and figures, which convincingly attest to the noteworthy labor triumphs which

have been achieved by the multinational Soviet people in all the sectors of the building of communism and to the great and crucial tasks on the successful conclusion of the five-year plan, which face us.

The Latvian SSR, which I represent, next year marks the 40th anniversary of the day of the restoration of Soviet power. Developing as an integral component of the unified national economic complex of the Soviet Union, our republic has achieved considerable gains during these years. Today it has an economic base as strong as never before. As compared with 1964, for example, the industrial production volume increased nearly 2.7-fold, while labor productivity increased twofold.

The production of agricultural products has also increased. During the past nine years the national income has increased 1.5-fold.

I have been commissioned to report to the USSR Supreme Soviet on the successful work of the labor collectives of industry of the Latvian SSR on increasing the quality of the products being produced, which conforms to the main motto of the 10th Five-Year Plan--the five-year plan of efficiency and quality.

The proportion of products with the State Seal of Quality in the total production volume at present in the republic is 19 percent. In 10 months of this year alone the State Seal of Quality has been awarded to hundreds of items, of which the overwhelming majority are consumer goods. Thus, Latvian industry on 1 November of this year was producing 2,700 items with the State Seal of Quality.

It can be said with full confidence that the five-year assignment on the output of items with the highest quality characteristic by the workers of industry of Soviet Latvia will be successfully fulfilled.

In the first three years of the 10th Five-Year Plan 3.7 billion rubles of capital investments were assimilated in the republic, which is 26 percent more than during the corresponding period of the Ninth Five-Year Plan.

New industrial facilities with a high technical level of production and labor standards are constantly appearing on the map of Latvia.

Such major projects as the Ventspils Port Plant and new sections of the Rihnskaya TETs-2 have been put into operation, the renovation of the Kegums hydroelectric power station on the Daugava--the firstling of water power in Latvia--was carried out, in connection with which its capacity was increased nearly fourfold. At the beginning of the five-year plan the construction of the building of the Arts Theater imeni Raynis was completed, while this year the second section of the hospital complex in Riga is being put into operation. The construction of a modern bridge over the Daugava in Riga is successfully under way, the construction of a radio and television complex with a tall 360-m television tower and a number of other projects has begun.

The plans of the economic and social development of our country, which are being discussed at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, face the Soviet people with new more large-scale and crucial problems. These plans are tight, while the problems are serious and crucial. But they make us happy, since their fulfillment will promote the further development of the economy of the country and the improvement of the well-being of the workers. Therefore I, like all the other deputies, for good reasons approve of them and move to adopt the drafts of the State Plan and Budget for 1980.

Comrades! The enormous construction program, which is aimed at increasing the standards of living of the people, is the most important sign of the life of the Soviet people. New well-appointed houses and schools, kindergartens, projects of public health, personal service and culture--all this is a concrete embodiment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

All the gains of Soviet Latvia, like the achievements of the other fraternal republics, are the result of the implementation of the thoroughly scientific economic policy of our party and our state.

By profession I am a construction worker. This is a thoroughly peaceful occupation. Peace is necessary in order to build, to erect new cities and villages. Today peace on earth is necessary to people of all occupations, to all peoples of labor. That is why we ardently approve of and undividedly support the active policy of peace of the CPSU Central Committee and the Politburo of the Central Committee headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

The signing in Vienna of the Soviet-American Strategic Offensive Arms Limitation Treaty, the new peace initiatives, which were advanced by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in Berlin in his speech at the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the GDR and at the solemn reception at the Kremlin on the occasion of the 62th anniversary of Great October, received the unanimous approval of all the Soviet people and all progressive mankind. All our peoples: the workers, the kolkhoz farmers, the intelligentsia, are fully resolved to implement steadfastly the foreign policy line of our multinational Soviet state, which is aimed at lasting peace and detente. In the State Budget for 1980 the defense expenditures of the country are planned to be less than in 1979--this is another decisive step of our state on arms reduction, which received the unanimous support of all the Soviet people.

Comrades! The Riga Trust of Large-Panel Housing Construction, at which I work, is carrying out the comprehensive development of our city. During its existence, since 1967, the trust has built apartment houses with a space equal to nearly half the total available housing of Riga in 1939. Here the patriotic initiative of the brigade of Hero of Socialist Labor Nikolay Zlobin is being introduced extensively--today in the trust all the housing is built by the brigade contract method. Here among the followers of this initiative the average output is 6-8 percent higher than the planned output, while the physical output in installation is 6-7 m^2 of effective area and 4.5 m^2 of finished surface per shift. Continuous two-year planning and the installation of projects "off the wheels" have been adopted.

In short, much has been done, but not everything that we would like and that is expected of us. In recent years the number of projects being built simultaneously has increased excessively, "unfinished construction" continues to increase.

The causes of this situation are revealed in the speech of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Here much depends both on the elimination of our internal omissions and on external causes, first of all the errors in planning and material and technical supply. Our brigade of pipe layers also often feels these shortcomings. At times it is necessary to work at the construction sites without their timely preparation.

Often there are serious interruptions in supply. The questions of supplying construction workers with means of small-scale mechanization, high quality hand tools, road construction equipment and specialized means of transportation have not been solved.

Recently at the international exhibitions, which were held in Riga and Minsk, we were able to become acquainted with excellent examples of the arrangement of construction. However, the USSR Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building and several other ministries and departments are carrying out extremely slowly the development and assimilation of the mechanization equipment necessary for construction workers.

We should transfer difficult manual labor onto the shoulders of machines and thereby sharply increase labor productivity in construction and enhance the prestige of the occupation of construction worker.

Comrades! The workers of our republic received with great satisfaction the decrees of the party and government, which were adopted on questions of the further improvement of the economic mechanism. The implementation of these measures will ensure the improvement of economic relations in all spheres of management and will make it possible to solve many social problems. Now it is necessary to ensure their consistent implementation.

The changeover to the new conditions and the reorganization of the economic mechanism are a difficult task. This affects the interests of all: the state, the enterprise, every worker,

But the most important thing which makes us happy is the certainty that now all the organizations involved in construction will be interested in the result of common labor.

My fellow construction workers asked me to tell you that if our plans are backed with the necessary material resources, they will achieve their unconditional fulfillment. The party sets this task for us, and we should fulfill it with honor.

And let me say something about another problem. Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev has repeatedly indicated that the party and state organs both in the center and

locally should utilize more completely the advantages and capabilities of our socialist system for the comprehensive solution of the problems of economic and social development.

As a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet I have had occasion to come into contact with the problem of the comprehensive development of the city of Riga. It is well known that the development of services to a considerable extent is ensured by the shared participation in it of union and union republic ministries, the enterprises of which are located in the city. At the beginning of the five-year plan when compiling the plan of the economic and social development of the city there was taken into account, in conformity with the growth of one enterprise or another, their participation in the expansion of municipal services and services.

The majority of ministries are conscientiously fulfilling their obligations. This pertains to the USSR ministries of the fish industry, the maritime fleet and light industry. However, the obligations of the ministries of the chemical equipment industry, the electronics industry and the automotive industry were not fulfilled.

Thus, the enterprises of these ministries for 1980 gave guarantees concerning the development of the municipal services of the city in the amount of 2.7 million rubles of capital investments. In fact only 500,000 rubles of them were approved. This is leading, in particular, to a delay in the implementation of the plan of construction of a citywide sewer system with purification facilities, which are connected with the purification of the basin of the Baltic Sea--an important statewide task, which was advanced in a special decree of the USSR Council of Ministers.

In conclusion I want to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Government and Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally that the workers of Soviet Latvia will devote all their knowledge, strength, experience and skill in order to fulfill the plans of the party, to successfully complete this year and the 10th Five-Year Plan as a whole, to greet worthily the 110th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin and to mark the forthcoming 26th congress of our Communist Party with new successes. (Applause)

Songavla Speech

(Il'lyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 1 Dec 79 p 2)

[Speech by Deputy R.-B. I. Songavla, Mazheykvav Electoral District, Lithuanian SSR]

[Text/ Dear comrade deputies!

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which was held on the eve of this session, will occupy a very important place in the multifaceted work of our party and all the Soviet people in implementing the historic decisions of

the 25th CPSU Congress. In the brilliant speech of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at this plenum, which was permeated with the spirit of the adherence to party principles and business ability, a thorough Marxist-Leninist analysis of the economy is given, the results of the creative work of the party and the people in four years of the 10th Five-year Plan are summarized, the tasks on the further increase of the economic and defensive might of our great homeland and on the increase of the material well-being and cultural level of the Soviet people are specified.

Today I would like to stress with a sense of great satisfaction that the gains which have been made are the result of the consistent and persistent implementation of the Leninist general policy and the titanic activity of the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally.

Comrades! The workers of Soviet Lithuania, as of the other fraternal republics, consider the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans of the party as their vital duty, their obligation. The workers of republic industry in 10 months of this year sold products worth 90.6 million rubles in excess of the plan. The production volume as compared with the corresponding period last year increased 5.6 percent. Many sectors of industry are working at the level of or are exceeding the assignments of the annual plan. They are light and the mixed fodder industries, the main sectors of machine building and metalworking, local industry and the industry of republic subordination as a whole and several other sectors. Calculations show that the annual plan on the whole will be fulfilled with the assurance of an increase of production by nearly 2 percent. Much has also been done to improve the quality of the products being produced.

The workers of the Lithuanian countryside, by implementing the agrarian policy of our party and the historic decisions of the July (1978) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, are achieving positive results in the development of agricultural production. True, the extremely unfavorable meteorological conditions of last and this year have slowed the rate of its development somewhat. But the kolkhoz farmers and sovkhoz workers, having opposed a high degree of organization to the difficult and complicated weather conditions, gathered the harvest of all the agricultural crops in due time.

And today we are happy to report from this high platform that the rural workers of the republic on the eve of the 62th anniversary of October fulfilled the annual assignments on the sale to the state of grain, potatoes, sugar beets, vegetables and fruit. They are exerting great efforts in order to sell as much meat, milk and eggs as possible to the state. It is gratifying that a good basis for the crop of next year has been laid: all the winter crops have been sown and the fall fields plowed with good quality, the seed stocks of spring crops have been completely laid in, the repair of equipment is being carried out everywhere.

in the area of social development and the increase of the well-being of the people the most important tasks, which were set for this year, are also basically being fulfilled. The increase of the volume of the retail commodity turnover, the sale of personal services to the population and passenger traffic is being ensured with a slight excess of the assignment of the five-year plan. Universal secondary education and the training for the national economy of specialists with a higher and secondary education and a skilled labor force of the mass professions are being carried out in conformity with the five-year plan.

Comrade Deputies! Great and crucial tasks face the workers of the Lithuanian SSR in 1980--the final year of the 10th Five-Year Plan. We understand well that the envisaged growth rate can be ensured only by much organizing work, the mobilization of all workers for the accomplishment of the set tasks.

The USSR State Plan of Economic and Social Development for 1980 reveals extensive prospects for the further growth of the economy and culture of both our entire country and each union republic. The outlined gains in the development of the national economy of Soviet Lithuania for many of the most important indicators correspond to the assignments of the five-year plan or exceed them. Measures on the acceleration of the introduction in the national economy of the achievements of science and technology and the growth of labor productivity, on the increase of the effectiveness of capital investments by means of their concentration at construction starts and the acceleration of the placement of production capacities and facilities into operation are called for.

When determining the plan assignments for 1980 the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, "On the Improvement of Planning and the Intensification of the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on the Increase of Production Efficiency and Work Quality," was taken into account in the solution of the questions of the intensification of social production. This made it possible to envisage higher indicators of the work efficiency of the sectors of the national economy and industry as compared with those achieved during the past years of the five-year plan. According to preliminary estimates, the increase of the national income of the republic in 1980 will be 326 million rubles and will increase by 5.8 percent as against this year. Not less than 87 percent of the total increase of the national income will be achieved by the increase of the productivity of national labor.

During the fulfillment of the plan the efforts of the collectives will be aimed at finding additional capabilities for the increase of production and the maximum overfulfillment of the set assignments, especially in such sectors as the chemical and electrical equipment sectors, at enterprises of the light industry, in agriculture and other sectors of the economy, where this year we were not able to fully attain the planned level.

At the same time some unsolved questions of the development of the national economy worry us. For example, everyone knows that without developed municipal services it is impossible to ensure the development of centers of population and to create the proper conveniences. Moreover, it is necessary to improve the municipal services of the population living in old housing and in the village. The rate of development of this sector lags behind the growth rate of cities and rural centers of population and behind the increasing demands of the population. The elimination of the pollution of rivers and other watercourses with untreated sewage is the most important problem in this matter. The majority of cities of the Lithuanian SSR still do not have purification facilities, and only a third of the effluents carried off by urban sewage systems are subject to purification.

For the purposes of saving fuel and manpower resources and reducing the pollution of the air basin it is expedient to expand considerably the work on the centralization of heat supply. In turn the rapidly increasing fleet of motor vehicles is raising serious problems on the renovation of main urban thoroughfares. With the amounts of capital investments, which were envisaged in the national economic plans of recent years and are outlined by the plan for 1980 for the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers for the development of municipal services, the solution of the above-indicated problems has been dragged out a long time.

We ask the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR Gosplan to examine the question of the accelerated development of the republic municipal services for 1980 and especially for the 11th Five-Year Plan.

And there is another question. The main sector of republic agriculture is livestock breeding, which has achieved a quite high level of intensity. In 1978 188 quintals of meat in live weight and 783 quintals of milk were produced per 100 hectares of agriculture land for all categories of farms. But this year an exceptionally difficult situation arose, which was caused by the extremely unfavorable weather conditions of the past two years. Preliminary estimates show that for the current wintering the provision of foders with allowance made for state resources will be 72 percent. Such a situation with foders, in spite of all the steps being taken by us locally, does not make it possible to increase meat production in 1980 to the amounts which ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the outlined plan of purchases of livestock and poultry and the deliveries of meat and meat products to the all-union fund. Therefore we ask the USSR Council of Ministers to review once again our request on the coordination of the indicated plans with the fodder reserves being formed.

Comrade deputies! I support the introduced proposal on the approval of the USSR State Plan of Economic and Social Development and the USSR State Budget for 1980.

In these plans we see new impressive prospects and sense the enormous concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government about the further

flourishing of our great homeland, about the strengthening of its economy and defensive might and about the happiness and well-being of the Soviet people.

Comrades! Next year our country will solemnly mark the 110th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin, and our republic will mark the 40th anniversary of the restoration of Soviet power in Lithuania. We are fully resolved to joyfully greet these anniversaries and to mark them with new achievements. This will be a good start in preparation for the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

On behalf of the workers of the Lithuanian SSR allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers that we will devote all our efforts, knowledge and ability to the successful fulfillment of the assignments of next year and the 10th Five-Year Plan as a whole. (Applause)

Vayno speech

Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 30 Nov 79 p. 2

Speech by Deputy K. G. Vayno, Tallin City Electoral District, Estonian SSR/

Fellow war comrade deputies! The questions being discussed at this session are of exceptionally great importance for the final phase of the national campaign for the implementation of the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the plans of the 10th Five-Year Plan.

An enormous indelible impression was created on all of us by the profound, vigorous speech of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev at yesterday's CPSU Central Committee Plenum. It told in a true and openly Leninist manner about our achievements, difficulties and still unsolved problems. The tasks for the entire party and for all the Soviet people were precisely and clearly specified.

The activity of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev in heading the Central Committee of our party and our state is notable for adherence to principles and efficiency and is an example of the total devotion of efforts for the good of the party and the people and of the tireless struggle for peace and detente. And the Soviet people are infinitely thankful to Leonid Il'ich for this!

The CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev in the past 15 years, which have gone by since the October (1964) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, have worked out a many-sided spectrum of problems of the theory and practice of building communism. This period became a historical stage of the consistent implementation of the Leninist norms and principles of leadership and of new achievements of the Soviet people in the struggle for communism. The decrees adopted by the CPSU Central Committee this year alone on the improvement of ideological work and on the further improvement of the economic mechanism are of great practical importance.

The speech of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev and the decisions adopted by the CPSU Central Committee Plenum will be a new mobilizing stimulus for all our practical activity on the fulfillment of the assignments of 1980 and the 10th Five-Year Plan as a whole.

Comrade deputies! The workers of the Estonian SSR are concluding the fourth year of the five-year plan with new achievements in the implementation of the program of economic and social development.

The plan and budget for 1980, which are being examined at this session, make it possible with allowance made for the results achieved in past years to fulfill in the republic the directive assignments of the five-year plan for industry, construction, housing construction and the increase of the standard of living of the people and provide an opportunity to achieve the outlined gains of the five-year plan on procurements of grain and potatoes, to achieve a further increase of the production and procurements of live-stock and poultry and to complete in due time the construction in Tallin of the necessary facilities for the sailing regatta of the 1980 Moscow Olympics.

For the workers of the Estonian SSR 1980 is an especially memorable year--in July the 40th anniversary of the restoration of Soviet power in Estonia is marked, while in November there is the 60th anniversary of the Communist Party of Estonia. And if today we say that the republic is producing 46-fold more industrial products than in 1940, nearly twice as much agricultural produce, that in the past eight years as much well-appointed housing has been built as there was in all the cities of the republic in 1940, the workers of Estonia see in this the implementation of the wise Leninist policy of the party and its concern about the prosperity of all the peoples of the Soviet Union. The people of Estonia are infinitely thankful to the party and the government, all the fraternal republics and the Great Russian people for the enormous invaluable assistance which is being given to the republic in its development.

The workers of Estonia are proud of the contribution which they can make to the solution of the national problems of the country. We are primarily engineers, miners, stock breeders, fishermen and textile workers. And we see our task first of all in revealing in these major sectors of the national economy for us, as Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev indicated at the plenum, the links in which it is possible to obtain the greatest and a rapid impact at the cost of the least expenditures.

Leonid Il'ich called the consolidation and development of the fuel and power base of the country the key task. During the past three five-year plans a large fuel and power complex with the use of inexpensive local fuel--oil shales--has been created in the republic. It includes highly mechanized mines and open pits, at which more than 30 million tons of fuel are mined a year, and two large unique electric power stations with a capacity of more than 3 million kW. Nearly 20 billion kWh of electric power are generated a year, two-thirds of which is transmitted to Moscow, Leningrad and the Latvian SSR.

These electric power stations have already generated 225 billion kWh of inexpensive electric power, having used for this 320 million tons of shale, which is equivalent to a saving of 15 million tons of fuel oil. And at the current prices of the world market this amount of fuel oil would cost 6 billion foreign exchange rubles.

We believe that the republic would increase even more its contribution to the supply of electric power to the Northwestern Region of the country. Having sufficient reserves of shale, skilled personnel and a construction base and on the basis of the gained experience, we have submitted to Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification a proposal on the construction on the territory of the republic of a new major electric power station. However, this question, in our opinion, has been under consideration for an unjustifiedly long time. So far the construction site of the new GRES has not been determined, and some unsound opinions on building the future station outside the Estonian Shale Basin are being expressed, which will inevitably lead to an considerable increase of transportation costs. Taking into account the tightness of the electric power balance, it is necessary to expedite as much as possible the solution of this important question and to begin immediately the designing of the station.

On their part the republic party and soviet organs will do everything necessary for the further increase of the fuel and power capacities and the improvement of their efficiency and will ensure the stable operation of the electric power stations and mines during the forthcoming winter.

The workers of Estonian light industry are also making a significant contribution to the general cause. In a year they provide consumer goods worth nearly 1 billion rubles. The collective of this sector is successfully coping with the assignments of the five-year plan. The production plans for the majority of children's goods are being fulfilled, and its volume has increased 25 percent since the beginning of the five-year plan. In the total output of the products of light industry one-fourth are items with the Seal of Quality and the index "Novelty."

The largest enterprise of the system is the Krengol'makava manufaktura Combine, which has twice been awarded orders and at which nearly 12,000 people work and more than 200 million m of good quality cotton fabrics are produced, nearly 90 percent of them are sent to many regions of our country. The collective of the combine has won first place in the All-Union Socialist Competition 12 quarters in a row. At the same time it should be said that the Krengol'm workers are working under extremely difficult conditions. The production buildings, which were restored from ruins during the postwar years, do not make it possible to carry out the replacement of equipment with modern, more productive equipment. The problem of renovating Krengol'm has been solved by the USSR Ministry of Light Industry only in principle, while the practical accomplishment of this task is being drawn out. We ask Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Light Industry to expedite the solution of the problems of renovating the combine. Renovation will enable this collective to increase 1.5-fold the output of products having a great demand.

Seafaring and fishing are traditional occupations of the population of Estonia. These sectors underwent vigorous development during the years of Soviet power. Now our fishermen annually catch in the Baltic and the Atlantic hundreds of thousands of tons of fish, a large proportion of which is sent to other union republics. This is a significant contribution to the supply of the country with food products.

The necessary coastal base--a new port, ship repair yards, seafaring institutions and a school--has been created in the republic, the number of excellent personnel has increased. There is a large fishing fleet. And it seems to us that it is possible and necessary to use this potential better and more efficiently and with the same number of people to increase by 30-40 percent the catch and the output of fish products.

So far the catch has declined from year to year, 1,300 skilled fishermen have been forced to enter other sectors of the national economy. This is taking place owing to the limitation of the catch in the traditional zones, as well as the annual nondeliveries of the new ships planned for Estrybprom.

In our opinion, Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry should take more fully into account the peculiarities of the republic economy and use our potentials more profitably.

Comrades! All the efforts of the agricultural workers of Estonia are now aimed at the practical implementation of the decisions of the July (1978) CPSU Central Committee Plenum. On the fields of the republic this year, which has not been entirely favorable for us, a harvest of cereals of 25 quintals per hectare and potatoes of 163 quintals has been gathered. The republic has exceeded the annual assignments on the sale of grain, potatoes and vegetables to the state.

The stock breeders are working with particular intensity, striving to eliminate the decline in the productivity of livestock, which occurred as a result of the difficult autumn and winter of last year. Usually after such a natural disaster, which occurred here, 2-3 years are required to restore the productivity of livestock.

But owing to the great assistance given to the republic by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government we are catching up. We were able to maintain the number of livestock and in a short time to halt the decline of their productivity. Now the rates of production and purchases of livestock products are increasing. Since the beginning of the year the average sold weight of cattle has been 433 kg, hogs--106 kg. This will make it possible to achieve the volumes of last year for the procurements of livestock and poultry and to come close to it for milk.

The Estonian people will never forget the great invaluable assistance which they have received from the fraternal republics. The grain cultivated by the hands of the grain growers of Russia, the Ukraine and Kazakhstan has become once again for the Estonian peasant a tangible display of the

great brotherhood of the nations of our country and proletarian internationalism in action.

Now the stock breeders of the republic are striving for an increase of the number of head, the achievement during the wintering period of the maximum increase of production per quintal of fodders and for an increase of the milk yields by not less than 120-130 kg, so as to achieve during the final year of the five-year plan the production of 3,700 kg of milk per cow.

Comrades! Along with successes we still have many shortcomings in work, many unused internal reserves. And the attention of the communists and all the workers of the republics, their efforts and abilities are aimed at the more complete utilization of the available potentials.

We are striving to combine the creation of an atmosphere of confidence and optimism with the increase of the responsibility of personnel for the assigned matter and with the assurance of great labor and state discipline.

Comrade deputies! In supporting the proposal to approve the drafts of the national economic plan and budget of the USSR for 1980, allow me on behalf of the republic party organization and all the workers of the republic to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo of the Central Committee and Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally, who is highly respected by all, that the workers of Soviet Estonia will transform 1980 into a year of shock labor, will heartily greet the 110th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin and will devote all their efforts to the successful accomplishment of the plans and to the cause of fulfilling the tasks of building communism in our country! (Applause)

Klauson Speech

Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 1 Dec 79 p 3

[Speech by Deputy V. I. Klauson, Vil'vandí Northern Electoral District, Estonian SSR]

[Text] Comrade deputies! The USSR State Plan of Economic and Social Development and the USSR State Budget, which are being examined at today's session, outline the new gains which the economy and culture of the country should achieve during the fifth year of the 10th Five-Year Plan.

The high indicators of the plan and budget are based on the solid foundation of the already achieved results.

During the four years of the current five-year plan a new major step has been taken in the development of the material and technical base of communism. The economic and defensive might of our homeland has increased, its international authority has been strengthened, the ideological and political unity of the Soviet community has become stronger, the material and spiritual needs of the people are being met more completely.

At the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which was held on the eve of our session, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev gave a thorough, comprehensive analysis of the fulfillment of the socio-economic program, which was advanced by the 25th CPSU Congress, outlined clearly the priority and long-range tasks of economic and cultural construction and indicated the ways to accomplish them.

The speech of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev and the decision adopted by the CPSU Central Committee Plenum will be the basis of all our practical activity and will play an enormous mobilizing role in the fulfillment of the assignments of 1980 and the 10th Five-Year Plan as a whole.

Along with all the fraternal republics the Estonian SSR is also making its contribution to the development of the economy of the country.

This year the national income in the republic will rise 4.3 percent, the fixed production capital will grow nearly 6 percent, the productivity of national labor will increase 4 percent, the annual plan on the sale of industrial products will be fulfilled.

The plan on the output of consumer goods and goods of the highest quality category is being exceeded.

Republic agriculture last year suffered a real natural disaster. As a result, the cereals and potatoes we harvested and the fodders we procured were about half of the harvest of a normal year. The question arose of a considerable decline of the number of livestock in order to avoid induced epizooty from the lack of fodder, the weight gains, milk yield and mating of animals began to decrease sharply. The continuation of this process would have led to the need to restore over several years the number of livestock and the production of livestock products.

But the CPSU Central Committee and the government of the country, having taken into account the formed situation, gave our republic enormous assistance by allocating fodders from the centralized reserves.

This enabled us to normalize the situation in livestock breeding. Back in August the agricultural workers achieved the turning point in the production of livestock products, while in October 14 percent more meat and 11 percent more milk were produced at the kolkhozes and sovkhozes than in October of last year.

The workers of Soviet Estonia express sincere gratitude to the party Central Committee, the Politburo and the government of our country for the enormous labor being contributed to the cause of the development of the economy of each union republic and the improvement of the well-being of our people.

Unfortunately, this year has also not been lucky for republic agriculture. In the spring it was dry, in the summer it poured. And still we harvested

19 percent more grain and 1.4-fold more potatoes, also procured more of our own fodders, sowed twice as many winter crops as last year and better ensured the wintering of livestock.

On the whole the results of four years of the five-year plan in the area of agriculture serve as convincing confirmation of the correctness and enormous life-giving force of the agrarian policy of our party. The average annual production volume of grain at republic kolkhozes and sovkhozes will increase in four years by 33 percent as compared with the corresponding period of the Ninth Five-Year Plan, meat by 36 percent and milk by 20 percent.

Good indicators of the efficiency of the production of agricultural products have been achieved both in field crop cultivation and in livestock breeding. Even this year the harvest of cereals was 25 quintals per hectare and potatoes--163 quintals, the average milk yield will exceed 3,000 kg, the daily weight gains of hogs are about 500 g, with a consumption of fodders per kilogram of weight gain of hogs of 5.5 kg of fodder units and the production of 1 kg of milk of 1 kg of fodder units. The annual output per worker in the public sector exceeds 9,000 rubles.

Of course, these indicators could be higher. This largely depends on ourselves. But there are considerable problems which we are not able to solve ourselves.

At a number of farms the harvest of cereals exceeds 40 quintals per hectare, and on some fields 50-60 quintals. The grain harvesters now being produced even with the ideal concentration and operation at the lowest speeds are not able to harvest this crop without considerable losses.

In recent years industry has decreased the production of plows for rocky soils. Here more than half of the fields are highly cluttered with rocks. Previously we received such plows, but since 1974 their supply has been reduced considerably, and we are not receiving at all plows for rocky soils for the powerful T-150K and K-700 tractors.

The problem of providing farms with highly productive equipment for fodder production and fodder preparation is especially complicated.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have studied these questions thoroughly and comprehensively and have adopted good detailed decisions on measures to increase the production of highly productive equipment for fodder production and fodder preparation, on the acceleration of the creation of capacities for the production and modernization of highly productive grain harvesters, as well as for the creation of capacities for the production of machinery and implements for work with powerful tractors. We strongly urge the ministries and departments, which are entrusted with the fulfillment of these decisions, to do everything possible for their successful fulfillment on the set dates and ahead of time.

Individual subsidiary farms are playing an important role in providing the population with foodstuffs.

Many people want to keep livestock. For some it is a "hobby," for others additional income, for yet others a formed conviction that a peasant without an animal ceases to be a peasant. But the number of livestock in individual use is decreasing. There are many causes here. They can be divided into two groups:

The first group is the improvement of general cultural and material conditions and the change of the social structure of rural workers. The majority of them devote much time to kolkhoz-sovkhoz production, public work and the satisfaction of cultural needs. There is no time left to care for livestock.

And the second group of causes is the difficulties with the supply of livestock with fodders, the sale of excess products, the low level of mechanization of labor and the main thing is the difficulties with facilities for keeping livestock. The solution of these problems depends almost entirely on ourselves. And they are basically being solved. The livestock are being provided with fodders, we are trying to accept milk and meat locally. Now many kolkhozes and sovkhozes are building simple livestock buildings for the joint care of the private livestock of tens of families. At them there is the opportunity to mechanize in the simplest way the milking, the removal of manure, the laying in and preparation of fodders for feeding, to sell excess products to the state locally, to regulate and reduce the expenditures of time on the care of personal livestock. Such structures are built by the method of operations using the farms' resources, mainly by the efforts of the livestock owners. But centrally allocated construction materials and equipment, in addition to local materials and equipment, are necessary for this, but the capital for them is not being allocated. We ask Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture to review and resolve this question.

Comrade Deputies! The drafts of the USSR State Plan of Socio-Economic Development and the USSR State Budget for 1980 provide for the further development of the economy, science and culture of the country and all the union republics. I support the introduced motions to approve these most important documents.

The assignments for industrial production in the republic, which are envisaged by the draft of the plan in question for 1980, will be more intense than this year.

A 6.8-percent increase of the gross production of agriculture is envisaged. These assignments will be fulfilled. The fact that the workers of Estonia are sensing more and more the fruits of the social program elaborated by the 25th party congress, is a guarantee of this. The main task of the five-year plan on the increase of the material and cultural standard of living of the people, which was set by the 25th CPSU Congress, is being

successfully fulfilled throughout our republic. In 1980 as compared with 1975 the per capita real income and public consumption funds will increase more than envisaged by the five-year plan. The increase of the commodity turnover will considerably exceed the assignments of the five-year plan. The plan of housing construction is being successfully fulfilled.

We are seeking opportunities for exceeding the 1980 plan assignments in order to ensure the successful completion of the five-year plan. At the same time we need assistance on the part of USSR Gosplan, USSR Gosstat and several union ministries for the increase of production efficiency and the more complete loading of the production capacities available in the republic, especially for the output of consumer goods. For the present not all enterprises of light, local and the fish industry have been provided with assets for the raw materials and materials necessary for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the production plans.

The year 1980 is the year of work in progress for the 11th Five-Year Plan. A number of enterprises under construction should put out products during the 11th Five-Year Plan and ensure by its end a considerable increase of production. However, the progress of the construction of some of them seriously worries us. In particular, this pertains to the construction of a large enterprise for the production of compound mineral fertilizers in the city of Koshkila-Yarve. The problem with providing nitrogen for the production of these fertilizers has been solved. But there has been no final decision for supplying this enterprise with phosphorus.

For the large mine for the extraction and concentration of local phosphorites, which envisaged for construction, there is so far no final planning decision in the area of both the methods of mining the phosphorites and the complex utilization of the mineral matter, which covers the seams of phosphorites and contains much that is valuable. We ask Gosplan, the State Committee for Science and Technology and the Ministry of the Chemical Industry to expedite the solution of these problems.

The difficulties created by shortcomings in the operation of transportation have already been discussed at the session. It seems to us that among the other measures on improving the operation of rail transport it is necessary to examine at once some questions of specialization, which are advantageous for a specific sector, but disadvantageous for the country, especially of the reinforced concrete plants of the union ministries. In our city of Narva there is a respectable plant of reinforced concrete items of the Ministry of Power and Electrification. Previously it supplied reinforced concrete on the basis of local cement, sand and gravel to an electric power station under construction in the republic, but then specialization took place, and during the construction of the second GRES a large portion of the reinforced concrete began to be exported to the Far North and Central Asia, while much reinforced concrete was hauled thousands of kilometers from outside the republic for the construction of the Estonskaya GRES.

And the second thing is that we must switch rail shipments more actively to other types of transport, especially water and motor transport, and first of all where there are waterways and a dense network of highways, particularly in the Estonian SSR. But trucks and the desire of USSR Gosplan to allocate them first of all where their use is most efficient are necessary for this. Unfortunately, this is not happening. The allocation of trucks to the republic is decreasing each year (except for common carrier).

According to the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, "On the Further Development and Improvement of the Activity of Consumer Cooperatives," the councils of ministers of the union republics should allocate to unions of consumer cooperatives motor transport which ensures their normal activity. In order to fulfill this decision we should allocate to consumer cooperatives next year trucks with a total tonnage of 600 tons, but the total annual fund of the republic is only 240 tons. We ask USSR Gosplan to increase the allocation of trucks to us for 1980 and henceforth to allocate them with allowance made for the supply of consumer cooperatives as well.

Comrade deputies! On the threshold of the final year of the five-year plan the labor collectives of the republic are thoroughly analyzing the results of their work and are concentrating the main attention on the elimination of shortcomings, of which we still have many. The practical activity of the party, soviet and economic organs is aimed at the unconditional fulfillment of the state plans and the socialist obligations.

Extensively developed socialist competition and the great sense of responsibility of each and everyone for the fate of our plans are a guarantee that the complicated tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress on the socio-economic development of the republic will be successfully solved by the workers of the Estonian SSR. (Applause)

Karryyev Speech

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 79 pp 1, 4

[Speech by Deputy Ch. S. Karryyev, Charshanga Electoral District, Turkmen SSR]

[Text] Dear comrade deputies! During these days the eyes of the Soviet people and the attention of all progressive mankind are turned to the capital of our great homeland, Moscow, where the most important questions of the activity of the party and the people on successfully fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the assignments of the 10th Five-Year Plan are being discussed. And this is understandable, for the confident march of the Soviet Union and the consistent peace-loving foreign policy of our party are having an ever increasing influence on the fate of all mankind and are the most important factor of the preservation of peace throughout the world.

We are all under the impression of the results of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which was just held, in the materials of which and in the brilliant speech at it of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev the enormous creative work of the party and the people during four years of the 10th Five-Year Plan is analyzed in detail and the main directions of the activity of party, Soviet and economic organizations and labor collectives in fulfilling the plans of the final year and the five-year plan as a whole are specified.

As Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev emphasized in his speech, in our labor progress toward the boundary of the 10th Five-Year Plan another major step has been taken and considerable gains have been made. The production of industrial products increased. Work is being performed on a growing scale on the comprehensive programs which are changing the appearance of our homeland.

The rural workers, in spite of the severe drought in a number of regions of the country, honorably wages the struggle for a high yield. The grain growers of Kazakhstan, the workers of the cotton-growing republics, the vegetable and potato growers of the country made an especially great contribution.

On the basis of the increase of the economic potential the main task is being successfully solved—the material and cultural standard of living of the workers is increasing. Our party and the Soviet Government constantly worry about the creation of favorable conditions for the dedicated, inspired labor of the people.

The party Central Committee, its Politburo and General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally are performing truly titanic work on the implementation of the Leninist Peace Program, which was worked out in the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses. This year alone the Soviet Union came forth with a number of initiatives which were aimed at strengthening peace and the security of nations. The practical implementation of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty between the USSR and the United States is making way for further progress in the matter of arms reduction, the improvement of the international climate and the development of mutually advantageous cooperation between states with different social systems.

The speech of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the solemn meeting in Berlin on the occasion of the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the GDR, in which specific proposals on the achievement of a military pullback in Europe were set forth and clear prospects of the real guarantee to all European nations of life under the conditions of security and peace were outlined, evoked a broad response throughout the world and all-round support of progress mankind. The Soviet people and the workers of all countries with good reason link with the name of Leonid Il'ich the achievements of the Soviet state, the gains of the forces of peace, their dreams and hopes.

The workers of sunny Turkmenistan, like all the Soviet people, ardently approve of the new initiatives of the CPSU and the Soviet Government and unanimously support the foreign policy line of our party, which guarantees peaceful creative labor, happiness, the steady increase of the well-being of the people and bright prospects for the future. By their dedicated labor they are making a worthy contribution to the common cause of the united multinational Soviet family of implementing the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

Having actively joined in the All-Union Socialist Competition, the workers and specialists of the industrial enterprises of the Turkmengazprom Production Association, the republic ministries of land reclamation and water resources, motor transport and highways and local industry and the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture are successfully fulfilling the assignments of the five-year plan. Since the beginning of the five-year plan the gas producers of the republic have delivered to the all-union fund 270 billion m³ of gas, having achieved today a record level of daily production of the blue fuel--195 million m³. A considerable amount of sulfur, items of machine building, woolen and silk fabrics, whole milk products and various consumer goods have also been produced in excess of the set assignments.

The preliminary results of the work in 1979 attest that republic industry will successfully fulfill and exceed the assignments on the sale of products, the increase of labor productivity and the output of the majority of the most important types of items. Nearly 50 million rubles of them will be sold in excess of the plan.

In conformity with the decisions of the July (1978) CPSU Central Committee Plenum a policy of further intensifying agriculture is being pursued resolutely and purposefully in the republic. The average annual output of the gross production of agriculture during 1976-1979 as compared with the Ninth Five-Year Plan will increase by 15.7 percent. The plans of four years of the five-year plan on the sale to the state of grain, vegetables, cucurbitaceous crops, milk, eggs, wool, karakul and the cocoons of the silkworm have been exceeded. Under the difficult conditions of this year, owing to the dedicated labor of the rural workers, a record cotton crop was raised. The homeland has received more than 1.19 million tons of Turkmen "white gold," of them a significant portion is of first quality. Never before in all the history of republic cotton growing has so much of it been procured. The plan on the production of its most valuable fine-fibered varieties, of which more than 250,000 tons were procured for the first time, has also been fulfilled. The high rating of the labor of the cotton growers of Turkmenistan, which was given in the speech of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, is inspiring us to new great deeds. The harvesting of cotton on the fields of Turkmenistan is continuing.

Along with the increase of the scale of production its technical level is constantly being improved and product quality is increasing. The work of transportation and communications, institutions of science and culture,

education and health is being improved appreciably. The cultural and general demands of the workers are being met more completely.

While noting the achieved gains, we fully realize that in the development of the economy and culture of the republic there are still many serious problems, to which our attention was correctly directed by the CPSU Central Committee, which examined the report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan on the work on fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. The adoption of the appropriate decree became another vivid display of the concern of the CPSU Central Committee about the further development of Soviet Turkmenistan. The specific ways of solving more successfully the problems of economic and cultural construction are specified in this document.

In organizing the fulfillment of this most important document, the party, soviet and economic organs at present are directing their efforts at utilizing as best as possible the created economic potential of the republic, applying more extensively in production the achievements of science and technology and advanced methods of labor and management, persistently overcoming the bottlenecks and using more effectively the fuel, power, material and raw material resources.

The demands and recommendations of the CPSU Central Committee were also taken into account when determining the indicators of the further development of the republic economy and were incorporated in the drafts of the USSR State Plan of Economic and Social Development and the USSR State Budget for next year, about which Comrades N. K. Baybakov and V. F. Garbuzov reported in detail to the session members. According to these program documents, in the Turkmen SSR the output of industrial production has to be increased by more than 6 percent as against this year's level. A considerable increase of the production of gas and gas condensate, the generation of electric power, the production of mineral fertilizers, cement, asbestos cement pipe, window glass, shoes, furniture, rugs and many other types of industrial products is being planned.

Considerably more agricultural products will be obtained on the basis of the further intensification of agricultural production and the efficient use of land. The volumes of the production and purchases of all types of agricultural products, which have been outlined for 1980, fully conform to the assignments of the five-year plan.

The amounts of capital investments are also increasing, the placement of new production capacities into operation and the construction of a large number of apartment houses, schools, kindergartens, hospitals and other social and cultural projects are being planned. The plan also envisages measures which are aimed at the further increase of the material well-being and cultural standard of living of the workers. The retail commodity turnover will increase by 6.1 percent, the volume of personal services will increase by 11 percent.

But along with this the republic needs more specific and effective assistance of union organs in solving a number of questions and problems for the more complete accomplishment of the tasks on the improvement of the use of natural resources and manpower resources and on the increase of the contribution of the Turkmen SSR to the overall development of the national economy of the country. In recent years in Turkmenistan the rate of expansion of the sphere of application of labor has lagged substantially behind the increase of the able-bodied population. With the availability of considerable human resources in the republic machine building, the textile, garment, haberdashery and other sectors, which produce consumer goods, have been poorly developed.

In this connection on the instructions of the USSR Council of Ministers the republic jointly with USSR Gosplan determined a list of enterprises, which are based primarily on local raw material resources and are most preferable for location on our territory. The placement of these projects into operation will ensure the enlistment in social production during the 11th Five-Year Plan of 52,000 people and during the 12th Five-Year Plan of 17,000, which will bring the republic close to the all-union indicators of employment of the population. We ask that USSR Gosplan jointly with the interested ministries be commissioned to expedite the implementation of the outlined measures on the development of labor-consuming works, which ensure the fuller employment of the able-bodied population.

The further increase of the production of cotton, especially its most valuable fine-fibered varieties, is the most important task of agriculture of the Turkmen SSR. In 1980 its procurements should increase by 19 percent as compared with the average annual level achieved during the current five-year plan. For the successful solution of this problem it is necessary to implement a number of major measures and first of all to achieve a considerable increase of the yield of the fine-fibered cotton plant, which is being created in Maryyakaya and Ashkhabadskaya oblasti, by improving the reclamation condition of the irrigated lands in the area of the Karakumy Canal.

At the same time the further increase of the areas under this crop in the southern rayons of the republic requires the move of the production of medium-fibered varieties to the more northern Tashauzskaya Oblast, where there are a large unused land fund and idle manpower, but the problems of providing irrigation water have not been solved. Of course, capital investments and earth-moving equipment will be required to implement these measures. Meanwhile we are not receiving either in the necessary amounts. The republic urgently asks USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Supply and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture to examine at once the questions we have broached and to meet our needs for capital investments and earth-moving equipment as much as possible. I would like to dwell on another question--the balance of the development of production capacities and social and cultural facilities. Many deputies at this session in point of fact have expressed anxiety. The point is that some union and union republic ministries, and first of all the ministries of light, the food and petroleum industries and railways, when planning the development of their

enterprises on the territory of the republic, devote extremely too little attention to the construction of housing, children's preschool institutions and other social, cultural and general facilities. It seems that the executives of these ministries should treat the questions of the social development of labor collectives with great attention, which will fully conform to the policy being pursued by the party of further increasing the well-being of the workers.

Comrade deputies! The State Plan of Economic and Social Development of the Country for 1980 marks a new stage in the path of the implementation of the historic plans of the 25th CPSU Congress, the further increase of the economic and defensive might of our homeland and the increase of the well-being of the workers. The improvement and intensification of planned management and the development of democratic principles in management and the creative initiative of labor collectives, which were stipulated in the most important decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, "On the Improvement of Planning and the Intensification of the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on the Increase of Production Efficiency and Work Quality," are a guarantee that the tasks on the further economic and social development of our country, including the Turkmen SSR, will be successfully fulfilled.

By the instructions of the deputies of the republic I support the introduction and approve the State Plan of Economic and Social Development of the Country and the USSR State Budget for 1980 with allowance made for the submitted amendments and proposals.

Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government that the workers of Turkmenistan under the guidance of the Communist Party, having launched socialist competition extensively for a worthy greeting of the 110th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin, will fulfill the instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and will make 1980 a year of shock work, work in a Leninist way, and will successfully complete the assignments of the last year and the 10th Five-Year Plan as a whole.

(Applause)

Aliyeva Speech

TRUDY TAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 1 Dec 79 p. 2

Report by Deputy A. S. Aliyeva, Baku-Narimanovskiy Electoral District, Azerbaijan SSR.

Comrade deputies! In recent years radical changes have occurred in the republic petroleum refining industry. A mighty plant for the primary refining of petroleum--the ELCH-AVT--was built and put into operation. At the same time, an information and computation center, which is capable of solving problems in planning and production management, was set up for the first time in the sector, the first plant in the union for producing a new effective catalyst--for the process of catalytic cracking--was built. Now

the construction of a complex for the production of high octane unleaded gasoline is being completed.

However, the volume of the annual delivery of crude oil does not make it possible to fully load the existing capacities and to produce highly valuable petroleum products for the needs of the national economy of the country. We appeal to Comrade Mal'tsev of the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, to Comrade Orudzhev of the USSR Ministry of the Gas Industry and to Comrade Fedorov of the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry to ensure in 1980 the supply of petroleum for the more complete loading of the petroleum refining capacities of the city of Baku.

Tatliyev Speech

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 1 Dec 79 p 2

/Speech by Deputy S. B. Tatliyev, Stepanakert Electoral District, Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Autonomous Oblast/

[Excerpt] Comrade deputies! The year 1980 is for our republic the year of the start of the implementation of an enormous agricultural development program of Azerbaijan in conformity with the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers of 22 February 1979, "On Measures for the Further Specialization of Agricultural Production and the Development of Viticulture and Wine Making in the Azerbaijan SSR," which envisages the increase of the production of agricultural products. Great tasks in this connection have also been set for union ministries and departments. For the timely implementation of all the outlined measures we ask:

the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry (Comrade Yashin) to expedite the drafting of planning estimates and to begin next year the construction of a plant for the production of reinforced concrete vineyard structures and for the production of bottles and glass containers for the bottling of champagne and other grape wines;

the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances (Comrade Pukhov) and the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry (Comrade Lein) to expedite the planning and to begin the construction of a plant for the production of technological equipment for the wine making industry;

the Ministry of Railways (Comrade Pavlovskiy) to expedite the drafting of planning estimates and to begin the preliminary work in 1980 on the construction of the Yevlakh-Belokany rail line.

To ensure in 1980 the planned volumes of the production and state purchases of agricultural products we would ask the USSR Council of Ministers to examine the possibility of increasing the delivery of mineral fertilizers for the year being planned.

The chronic short delivery of construction materials--rolled metal, lumber, cement and others--during 1979 had an adverse effect on the placement into operation of production capacities and a large number of social, cultural and general projects. We ask USSR Gosplan and USSR Gosstat to ensure the delivery of rolled metal, lumber, cement and the appropriate equipment in the full amount in accordance with the approved plans of capital investments and the placement of fixed capital into operation.

Comrade deputies! Like all the deputies who have spoken, I support the introduced motions to approve the USSR State Plan of Social and Economic Development of the Country and the USSR State Budget for 1980 with the amendments of the Budget Planning Commission of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government that the workers of Azerbaijan, by launching even more extensively the socialist competition for the early fulfillment of the 1980 plan, will make a worthy contribution to the fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the consolidation of the economic and defensive might of our multinational socialist homeland. (Applause)

Saakyan Speech

(Armenian KOMMUNIST in Russian 1 Dec. 79)

(Speech by Deputy L. G. Saakyan, Yekhegnadzor Electoral District, Armenian SSR)

(Text) Dear comrade deputies! The Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which was held on the eve of this session, will occupy an important place in the multifaceted practical work of the party and all the Soviet people in implementing the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. In the exceptionally meaningful speech at this Plenum of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev the enormous organizing and political activity of the party is thoroughly and comprehensively revealed and the dedicated labor of the Soviet people in implementing the program of socio-economic development of the country, which was drawn up by the 25th CPSU Congress, is shown. The workers of Armenia, like all the Soviet people, link the impressive gains and achievements in the building of communism with the wise domestic and foreign policy of the party, with the fruitful activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Government headed by the outstanding leader of our party and state and an ardent fighter for peace, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

During the past period of the 10th Five-Year Plan a major step was taken in the further development of the economy and culture of Armenia. Owing to the successful work of party organizations, the great labor and political activity of the workers and the extensively developed socialist competition in the country, the fulfillment of the main economic and political tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress is being ensured. The gains made in the

development of the productive forces and in the comprehensive solution of the socio-economic program were marked by the annual awarding to the republic of the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee.

In four years of the five-year plan the national income in the Armenian SSR will grow by 32.4 percent with an assignment of 27.6 percent, the volume of industrial production will increase by 35.8 percent, which exceeds the assignment of the five-year plan. The production of consumer items will increase by 38 percent with an assignment of 31.5 percent. The scale of the introduction of new equipment and advanced technology increased considerably, which had a substantial influence on the improvement of the quality of the products being produced. In four years 1.4-fold more fixed capital will have been put into operation than during the corresponding period of the last five-year plan.

In implementing the agrarian policy of our party and the decisions of the July (1978) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the rural workers made considerable gains. In spite of the unfavorable weather conditions, they raised an abundant harvest, carried out its gathering in an organized manner and successfully fulfilled the state plan and the higher socialist obligations on the sale to the state of the main products of farming.

Comrade deputies! The consistent concern of our party about the more and more complete utilization of the enormous potentials of the mature socialist society for the steady increase of its material and spiritual forces and the concern about the well-being and happiness of each Soviet man are reflected in depth in the drafts of the State Plan of USSR Economic and Social Development and the USSR State Budget for 1980, which have been submitted for our consideration. Therefore I support the introduced motions to approve these most important documents, with the amendments and additions of the commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The outlined gains of the economic and social development of Armenia for the coming year basically correspond to the assignments of the five-year plan and ensure a high rate of development of the national economy. The national income during the year will increase by 5.8 percent, which will ensure its increase during the five-year plan as a whole by 40 percent, or 2.3 percent more than the assignment of the five-year plan. The successful fulfillment of the final stage and the entire five-year plan will require the further increase of the organizing and political work, the utmost tightening up of organization and discipline, the increase of the responsibility for the fulfillment of the state plan assignments in all spheres of physical production and the more complete utilization of the available reserves.

In fulfilling the instructions by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev and the tasks set by him in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of

Armenia and the republic government will focus the attention and efforts of the party, soviet and economic organs on resolutely eliminating the existing shortcomings, consistently overcoming the bottlenecks and utilizing as best as possible the created economic potential. The drive for the economical consumption of raw materials, materials, fuel and electric power and for the most rapid placement into production of the achievements of science and advanced know-how will be conducted with greater persistence and consistency of aim.

The republic labor collectives are analyzing the results of their work in detail from precisely this position. Unfortunately, we still have some enterprises, construction organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhoses, which are not coping with the assignments of the state plans and are not fulfilling their contractual obligations. Production capacities are not always being introduced and assimilated in due time, there are still considerable losses of working time. In speaking about the available reserves and the increase of the contribution of our republic to the fulfillment of the national tasks, I would like to dwell on a number of issues.

As is known, the Armenian SSR is a republic of developed machine building. At the same time during the past period due to the limitation of material resources for a number of enterprises of the electrical equipment and instrument making industry it was not possible to achieve the necessary growth rates, which were stipulated by the five-year plan. We will persistently seek opportunities to exceed the 1980 plan assignments in order to guarantee its successful completion. But for this we will require the assistance of USSR Gosplan and the appropriate union ministries in ensuring the more complete loading of the production capacities which have been created in the republic, and first of all of the machine building enterprises which have realistic conditions--the necessary capacities and manpower resources.

During the current five-year plan in light of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress much attention is being devoted to questions of the renovation and reequipment of industrial enterprises, as well as the creation of branches of them, which makes it possible to speed up the recovery of the capital investments and to increase their output and production efficiency. This especially concerns the creation of branches of production, which are engaged in the output of consumer goods locally, to the urgency of which Comrade Leonid II'ich Brezhnev once again directed our attention at the past plenum.

In the Armenian SSR, owing to the constant assistance of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, much work is being done on increasing the production of these goods and improving their quality. However, the favorable conditions existing in the republic for the further expansion of their production are not being fully realized. Taking into account the demographic peculiarities of the republic, which are connected with the existence of a significant number of idle able-bodied people, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia and the republic

government have gone to the central economic organs with specific proposals on the increase of the production volumes of consumer goods. We hope that USSR Gosplan and the appropriate ministries and departments will carefully examine these proposals, the implementation of which will make it possible to increase the production of consumer goods already in 1980 and will create realistic conditions for their considerable increase during the 11th Five-Year Plan.

In this connection I would like to emphasize once again the increasing role of the enterprises of machine building and instrument making in the matter of increasing the output of cultural, personal and household goods. Who, if not these sectors, which have highly equipped production and skilled engineering and technical personnel, sets the tone in the solution of this problem? However, some union ministries and departments are setting for their enterprises plans of the production of the above-named goods in gross terms, without the specification of the list of items, and frequently do not allocate the material and technical resources for their production. These questions also require solution.

In recent years a significant step has been taken in the realization of the task set by the 25th CPSU Congress--to increase the scientific and technical level of all production. In its solution, as in the acceleration of scientific and technical progress as a whole, a special place is being assigned to machine tool building, which to a considerable extent determines, as is known, the technical level and further prospect of the development of all industry. However, the level of technical equipment of the machine tool and tool making enterprises themselves, which are located on the territory of Armenia, leaves much to be desired. The replacement of obsolete and worn out equipment is being carried out slowly, as a result of which more than half of the machine tool park is 10, 20 and more years old. The proportion of unproductive general-purpose machine tools is still high, the share of machine tools with numerical program control is low. In recent times the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry has begun the drafting of measures on the renovation and reequipping of our enterprises, but the matter is progressing very slowly. I would like to hope that the planning organs and the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry will take the necessary steps to expedite the begun work and to overcome the lag of machine tool building behind modern requirements.

Comrade deputies! On the initiative of Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev the CPSU Central Committee has outlined major measures on the increase of the capacities of the fuel and power complex and the improvement of its structure. For the Armenian SSR these questions are especially urgent. In recent years a destabilization of the fuel supply of the republic has occurred, which has adversely affected both the work of the national economy as a whole and the satisfaction of municipal and central heating needs, particularly during the winter. In our opinion, the question of the stable supply of fuel to the republic should become a subject of special consideration in USSR Gosplan and the appropriate ministries and departments. The

drafting of measures on the additional supply of the republic with natural gas should be expedited.

Comrade deputies! Today, at the final stage of the 10th Five-Year Plan, the Soviet people clearly realize the importance and complexity of the forthcoming work. The party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations of the republic are reviewing all their work on the solution of the economic and political problems in direct connection with the preparation for the 110th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin and the approaching 26th CPSU Congress. As the party Central Committee requires, the increase of the level of management and the improvement of all our organizational, mass political and ideological work will be placed at the center of all our efforts.

For the Armenian people 1980 is especially significant--it crowns the sixth decade since the formation of the Armenian SSR and the Communist Party of Armenia. Our people understand well that they could have achieved a great socio-economic, scientific, technical and spiritual potential only owing to the victory of Great October, the wise Leninist national policy of the party, the indestructible friendship, the indissoluble brotherhood and the disinterested assistance of all the Soviet peoples.

With these lofty feelings the workers of Armenia are making a shock labor drive and are developing even more extensively the socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the 1979 plan assignments and the five-year plan as a whole. Allow me, comrades, to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government that the workers of Soviet Armenia will devote all their efforts, knowledge and energy to the implementation of the Leninist policy of our party and the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. (Applause)

Menteshashvili Speech

Thilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Dec 79 p. 2

Speech by Deputy T. N. Menteshashvili, Thilisi-Oktyabr'skiy Electoral District, Georgian SSR/

Text: Dear comrade deputies! For each of us the penetrating words of the brilliant speech of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum held on 27 November resounded with the voice of truth, the voice of the party, the voice of all the people. This is especially significant today. For two decades had passed since the beginning of the 20th century, when V. I. Lenin dreamt about our activity today, and two decades separate us from the end of the century now, when the outstanding leader of our party and the great humanist of the age of socialism, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, by all his activity and the activity of the followers of the CPSU Central Committee, which he heads, is embodying the dream of Lenin's in vivid, visible and wonderful reality.

Yes, comrades, under the beneficial influence of October the 20th century has become truly a century of socialism and great humanist ideas, which have grasped the hearts of the masses of many millions and have become a mighty force which dictates all their life.

Next year the party organization of Georgia will tally the result and report on the fulfillment of the obligations assumed at the 25th CPSU Congress, including on the increase of the industrial production volume not by 35-39 percent, as was stipulated by the plan, but by 37-41 percent. This is especially important for our entire republic party organization and is important for the capital of the republic, since this will be only a small part of the response to the constant concern of the CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally about our republic and its capital. We sensed and have constantly sensed this concern, especially after the decree of the CPSU Central Committee on the Tbilisi City Committee of the party, which was historic for us.

The decree, "On Measures for the Increase of the Production of Southern and Subtropical Crops and the Further Accelerated Development of Agriculture of the Georgian SSR," which was recently adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, is of enormous importance for the development of the economy of our republic. The highest award of the homeland--the Order of Lenin--was conferred on Komsomol of Georgia. Recently the city of Chiatura was awarded the Order of the Labor Red Banner. All this is giving a mighty stimulus to the rhythm of life of our republic, which is working in an atmosphere of gained confidence, success and triumph.

Today Soviet Georgia and its capital are living a robust life. The development of the national economy is persistently ahead of the times. Tbilisi industry fulfilled the assignments for the fourth year of the five-year plan on 28 November, and starting today is already working toward the final year of the five-year plan.

And in this labor rhythm the Tbilisi workers, who set about restoring the good reputation, were the first in the republic to take confident steps, guided by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee on the Tbilisi City Committee of the party.

The people of the republic and the people of Tbilisi chose as the main method in their struggle the work with personnel, when competence, honesty, civic decency and adherence to principles truly became the main criteria of the appraisal of the activity of people, when bold and energetic comrades, who know how to persuade by the logic of their words and deeds, were promoted to executive posts. At the recent Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, which examined questions of personnel policy, we communists outlined the new gains in this important direction.

Today the people of Tbilisi are faced with crucial tasks. They have to expedite the development of the sectors which determine scientific and technical progress, influence efficiency more effectively, tighten up discipline

and increase responsibility even more, achieve the comprehensive development of production and the regional infrastructure and utilize better all the advantages of the optimum combination of centralized sectorial management and the development of local initiative.

For this purpose the planning commission of the city soviet executive committee with the assistance of the city unit of the Institute of Economics attached to the republic Gosplan has already broadened its activity. It now extends not only to the projects subordinate to the city soviet executive committee, but also to the entire national economy of the city.

A city territorial system of quality control has been developed by us jointly with the USSR State Committee for Standards and is already yielding a practical return. Optimum plans of the location of projects of trade and personal service have been prepared. The general plan of landscaping of the city is being implemented, an automated system for monitoring the pollution of the air and surface waters is being introduced. The implementation of a scientifically sound urban transportation plan has begun.

In connection with the particular urgency for our city of the timely implementation of the measures stipulated by this transportation plan, I would like to note that it is one thing to have a plan, which was reviewed in USSR Gosplan and was approved by the appropriate organs, and another to introduce it in full. During the three years which have passed since the approval of the plan we have been able to allocate less than half the necessary capital for its implementation.

We understand that it is difficult to work out such a program by conventional means. Apparently it would be correct if the ministries and departments, which make provisions for the development of their works on the territory of cities and industrial centers, were assigned legislatively and charged with making the appropriate standard assignments for the development of urban transportation and road management.

Of course, the raised question requires study and, consequently, time. But there is also a more specific question. We appeal to the appropriate union organs to maintain at least at the level of this year the plan of the amount of construction and installation work on the construction of the Tbilisi highway for 1980.

I want to dwell on another important aspect of the combination of the territorial and sectorial management of the economy of our city, which has a positive influence on the functioning of the entire economic mechanism. The practice of the close cooperation of party organs of the city and republic with ministries and departments have been firmly established.

We greatly welcome it and are gratified when Chairman of USSR Gosplan Comrade N. K. Baybakov, President of the USSR Academy of Sciences Comrade A. P. Aleksandrov, the heads of union ministries and state committees--Comrades K. E. Antonov, V. V. Boytsov, V. A. Kazakov, G. A. Karavayev, L. A.

Kostandov, A. I. Kostousov, P. F. Lomako, A. K. Mel'nichenko, S. A. Orudzhiev, K. N. Rudnev, E. K. Pervyshin, A. I. Shokin, P. S. Pleshakov, I. G. Pavlovskiy, I. D. Sosnov--and others study locally and give assistance in the drafting of plans which are aimed at the solution of the major problems of enterprises and organizations, take part in the meetings of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, at which steps are taken on the improvement of the state of affairs, and support the decrees which are approved by the party organs of the republic and by the decisions of the collegia.

A return and results, as a rule, show immediately. However, we would like to receive more support from the USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry.

It is well known that the country needs more and more long-haul electric locomotives. Guided by this, the Tbilisi electric locomotive builders calculated their potentials and sought reserves for increasing their production next year. The Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry supported the initiative of the collective of the plant. But then it is not fully supporting it with material resources. The point is that for the plant collective to fulfill the increased program it is necessary to additionally allocate to it 12-15 chassis of electric locomotives and about 1,800 tons of large-sized steel casting.

In this connection it seems necessary to touch here upon another question. It is necessary in the next few years to sharply increase the production capacities of the Elektrovozostroitel' Association, as well as to solve a large number of social problems. However, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry for a number of years has not allocated in the full amount the stipulated assets for the construction of housing and children's preschool institutions.

Using this rostrum, I would like to appeal to USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy Comrade A. K. Antonyov to solve favorably the problem raised here as a whole.

The question of housing construction, which was touched upon, is of quite special importance for our old city. A considerable share of the available housing is made up of ill-repaired, dilapidated buildings lacking amenities. Many families still live in huts and basements. Therefore, with the systematic fulfillment of the plans on the placement of housing into operation the length of the waiting period of those in line for new apartments in Tbilisi is not decreasing, but increasing.

Given this state of affairs, the decrease for the republic of the current level of capital investments for the construction of housing cooperatives by 3 million rubles, which is proposed by the draft of the plan, is aggravating the situation even more.

Under the conditions of the enormous assistance and attention, which we regularly sense on the part of USSR Gosplan and other departments, we

express confidence that this question will also find its favorable solution.

Comrade deputies! The year 1980 is especially significant for Soviet Georgia in that it is the eve of its 60th anniversary. In trying to comprehend the covered path, the Georgian people understand well that they were able to accomplish a truly unprecedented rise to the heights of social and economic progress only owing to October, the wise Leninist national policy, the fraternal assistance of the Great Russian people and all the fraternal nations of the Soviet Union.

On its part the workers of Georgia are fully resolved to increase the production of tea and to make even more significant their contribution to the national, all-union treasury. At the recently held Republic Party Aktiv Meeting, which was devoted to the problems ensuing from the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the development of agriculture of the Georgian SSR, on behalf of each agricultural worker it was resolved by 1985 to increase the production of tea by 50,000 tons, grapes and citrus fruit by 1.5-fold and fruit by twofold.

We firmly believe that all the preliminary plans will be fulfilled. The guarantee of our confidence lies in the current successes of the tea growers, the citrus growers and the grape growers.

The weekly celebration of labor and brotherhood, which was held in the morning of this year in the capital of our republic, was a demonstration, a review of today's achievements of the workers of our multinational republic.

Enthusiastically greeted workers of all the rayons and cities of the republic and respected guests from Moscow, Leningrad, Yerevan, Baku and other cities of the country. It was a festival of the people who had won a victory in labor, a festival of the friendship of nations.

The festivals born of October are united by revolutionary continuity and definiteness. In them the inspiration of revolution is in harmony with the aspiration of creation and peace.

Creation and peace, for which our Leninist party, the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally are fighting so persistently and consistently. The drafts of the State Plan of Economic and Social Development of the Country and the USSR State Budget for 1980 which are being examined by this session, are permeated with the spirit of creation and peace, the spirit of national good fortune. We, the deputies from Soviet Georgia, unanimously support these most important documents and vote for them. (Applause)

Isayev Speech

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 79 p 3

[Speech by Deputy B. V. Isayev, Pavlodar-Leninskiy Electoral District, Kazakh SSR]

[Text] Dear comrade deputies! During these exciting days we sense with all our heart the mighty pulse of our great socialist homeland, which is proceeding confidently along the path of the building of communism. At the final stage of the 10th Five-Year Plan, when the creative efforts of the party and the people are aimed at the successful implementation of the plans of economic and social development, the leading and mobilizing role of the CPSU, its Central Committee and Politburo headed by the true continuer of the cause of the great Lenin and the outstanding political and state figure of modern times, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, is being displayed especially visibly.

All progressive mankind is following with admiration and hope the confident march of the Soviet people and fervently approves of their truly titanic efforts, which are aimed at the preservation and strengthening of peace. Expressing the sincere interest of the Soviet Union in improving the international situation, Leonid Il'ich has made new constructive proposals and initiatives and has shown once again who is waging a true struggle for peace and disarmament not in words, but in deed, and comes up to the cherished hopes of nations.

This year the Soviet people have had many occasions to take a glance at the covered path, to analyze the achieved results and to outline the further prospects. The 15th anniversary of the holding of the October (1964) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which became an important stage in the history of the party and played an enormous role in the consolidation of the Leninist norms of party life and the principles of party leadership and in the pursuit of the CPSU political policy under the conditions of mature socialism, was recently marked. The consistent implementation of this policy made it possible to ensure the certain development of the economy and culture of the country and to increase its prestige on the international arena even higher.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which was held yesterday, and this session of the USSR Supreme Soviet will play a most important role in the drive for the successful fulfillment of the assignments of the 10th Five-Year Plan. In the brilliant, thoroughly substantiated speech of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the plenum an impressive picture of the creative activity of the Soviet people is revealed, an appraisal of the shortcomings, which is based thoroughly on principles, is given, the key problems and specific measures on the improvement of planning and the intensification of the influence of the economic mechanism on the increase of production efficiency and work quality are stipulated.

The workers of Kazakhstan, in unanimously supporting the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU, see their duty in henceforth strengthening the might of the Soviet Union, in fulfilling the tasks set for them in due time and with good quality and in fully realizing the instructions of the 25th CPSU Congress. On the eve of the October celebrations the country solemnly honored the grain growers of the republic, who had accomplished another noteworthy labor feat. During the year, which is the anniversary year for the virgin land, a record amount of grain was poured by Kazakhstan into the granaries of the homeland.

We received with a feeling of much gratitude the Ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the awarding to Kazakhstan of the Order of Lenin, the greeting of the CPSU Central Committee and the high rating of the labor of the people of Kazakhstan, which Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev gave yesterday at the plenum. (Applause)

"The dynamic development of territorial production complexes is continuing," he emphasized. "In four years the Western Siberian, Bratsk, Pavlodar-Gribastuz, Orenburg, Nizhnekamsk and other complexes have provided the entire increase of production of petroleum and gas, a considerable portion of the generation of electric power, the mining of iron ore and coal and the production of trucks and tractors."

By the will of the party and the dedicated labor of communists and all the others during the years of the development of the virgin lands in the oblast alone a large number of very important enterprises were built and put into operation and completely new sectors appeared, which today determine scientific and technical progress in the national economy: power engineering and machine building, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the coal, petroleum refining and chemical industries. On the territory of the oblast the route of the unique Irtysh-Karaganda Canal was laid, the Omsk-Pavlodar petroleum pipeline was built.

The enormous scale of capital construction also governed the high rate of increase of the economic potential of the oblast. Whereas during the Eighth Five-Year Plan the industrial production volume increased 86 percent, during the Ninth Five-Year Plan it increased more than twofold. The workers are displaying genuine enthusiasm, creativity and political maturity in the drive for the fulfillment of the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. In 7 years and 10 months the fixed production capital increased 18 percent, while the industrial production volume rose 1.4-fold. At the same time the production of coal increased 11 percent, the generation of electric power--26 percent, the production of ferroalloys--49 percent and the output of tractors--nearly 40 percent. Some 80 percent of the increase in production was obtained by means of the increase of labor productivity. This year, having undertaken a pre-October work drive, the labor collectives of industrial enterprises successfully fulfilled the plan of 10 months on sales, the growth rate was nearly 111 percent. The output of products with the State seal of quality increased 16 percent.

The 10th Five-Year Plan will go down in the history of the Pavlodar Irtysh River Region as a period of the rapid growth of productive forces, the development of culture and great activeness of the workers. The future of the oblast as a major industrial center of the republic and the country was clearly determined precisely during these years.

In 1977, to execute the decisions of the 25th party congress, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted decrees on the creation of the Ekibastuz Fuel and Power Complex and the construction of the Ekibastuz-Center 1,500-kV electric power transmission line, as well as on the organization of the production of tractors like the K-701 at the Pavlodar Tractor Plant.

In conformity with the decrees coal production in the oblast will be increased considerably and the power capacities will increase. Moreover, an enormous amount of work on the construction of railroads and projects for housing, cultural and general purposes has to be performed.

Therefore the oblast party organization attaches particular importance to the further development of capital construction and is constantly improving the forms and methods of management of this important sector of the economy. During this five-year plan our construction workers have performed 7 percent more construction and installation work than during the corresponding period of the last five-year plan.

At the open pits of Ekibastuz capacities for the mining of 12.5 million tons of coal have been put into operation, and by the end of the year a complex for another 7.5 million tons will be started up. The largest open pit in the world, the Bogatyr', will reach a rated capacity of 50 million tons of coal a year. At the construction site of the Ekibastuzskaya GRES-1 an intense struggle for the placement into operation of the first units of the station is now being waged.

Electrosmelting furnaces with a total capacity of 300,000 tons of ferrosilicon a year have been put into operation at the Yermak Ferroalloy Plant. Soon a unique furnace with a productivity of 90,000 tons will be put into operation here. The output of ferroalloys at the plant will increase nearly twofold.

Last year the Pavlodar Petroleum Refinery yielded its first products. The construction workers and operators received a warm greeting from Comrade L. I. Brezhnev for its construction and the early assimilation of the rated capacity.

During the 10th Five-Year Plan capacities for the production of 4,000 tractors, the smelting of 65,000 tons of steel and the output of 42,000 tons of stampings were put into operation at the tractor plant, a roofing paper plant and a fish plant, a broiler factory, a hothouse combine and other important projects were put into operation in industry and agriculture.

Fundamental questions of the development of agricultural production have constantly been at the center of attention of the oblast party organization. As is known, at the July (1978) CPSU Central Committee Plenum our oblast was justly criticized for the decline of the average annual volumes of the gross production of agriculture. The party organizations and the soviet and economic organs elaborated specific measures on the implementation of the decisions of the Central Committee Plenum and were able to involve in this work the aktiv, the communists and all the workers. According to the results of the third year of the five-year plan it has already been possible to overcome the allowed lag and to successfully fulfill the plans on the output livestock population, the procurements of potatoes and the purchases of milk, wool and eggs.

Considerable work has been performed at the sovkhozes and kolkhozes on the introduction of an anti-erosion system of farming and the increase of the yield of the fields. Once and for all an end has been put to wind erosion, which did considerable harm to agriculture of the oblast.

This year, in spite of quite difficult conditions, the Pavlodar people raised an abundant crop of cereals and poured more than 80 million poods of high quality grain into the granaries of the homeland, having fulfilled the national economic plan by nearly 190 percent, and thereby made their worthy contribution to the new outstanding triumph of the workers of Kazakhstan.

Ittyshskiy Rayon, the largest in the oblast, turned over to the state 153 million poods of grain, 23 sovkhozes and kolkhozes delivered to grain receiving centers more than 1 million poods each. All the farms have provided themselves with good quality seed and have exceeded the plan of procurements of all kinds of fodders, potatoes, vegetables and cucurbitaceous crops.

The triumph in the struggle for a large grain crop to a considerable extent became possible owing to the daily assistance and attention of the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan and the republic government. We also express sincere gratitude to the workers of the fraternal republics and to the soldiers of the Soviet Army, who gave invaluable assistance in harvesting the anniversary crop.

In conformity with the demands of the 25th CPSU Congress such work is being performed in the oblast on the improvement of the material and cultural standard of living of the workers. During the years of this five-year plan about 144 million m² of housing have been put into operation, more than 110,000 people have improved their housing conditions. During this period a considerable number of schools, kindergartens, clubs, health institutions, enterprises of trade and public dining and sports structures were built. The volume of the retail commodity turnover increased. The cultural, personal, trade and medical service of the population was improved appreciably. Major measures on the civic improvement and landscaping of cities and other centers of population were implemented.

At the same time, in critically appraising our work, we clearly understand that the achieved results could have been more significant, if we still did not have many complex and unsolved problems. In examining the USSR State Plan of Economic and Social Development and the State Budget of the country for the final year of the five-year plan, the CPSU Central Committee again advanced as a program task the task of the accelerated development of the fuel and power complex of the country. Its fulfillment requires great responsibility of the personnel, daily attention, the maximum concentration of forces, the will and experience of the entire party and all the Soviet people. In this connection the questions of further improving the planning of production are assuming particular importance.

Unfortunately, the present state of affairs cannot satisfy us. As I have already said, the coal industry is being rapidly developed in the oblast. However, the collective of the Order of the Labor Red Banner Ekibastuzgol' Association not through its own fault is a lagging enterprise. The annual plans are being adjusted annually according to the actually fulfilled volumes. As the analysis shows, the coal production quotas being established exceed the needs of the power engineers. In spite of our repeated appeals, USSR Gosplan is not solving this problem.

The role of rail transport is important in solving the problems of the fuel and power complex. It must be said that during this five-year plan much has been done to develop the Pavlodar Department of the railroad. Several large railroad stations in Pavlodar and Ekibastuz, a locomotive and car depot have been put into operation, a section of the Ekibastuz-Tselinograd railroad has been electrified. The volume of freight traffic during this period increased by more than 55 percent, including 12 percent in 1979.

At the same time the Ministry of Railways is regularly upsetting the assignments on the deliveries of empty cars for the shipment of Ekibastuz coal. Since the beginning of the year about 70,000 cars have not been supplied. The executives of the Ministry of Railways have repeatedly promised to correct the situation, but, unfortunately, their words are not being backed by action.

The solution of another problem is of fundamentally great importance for us. It was discussed yesterday at the plenum. It is a matter of the need for the quickest possible changeover of the Pavlodar Tractor Plant to the production of new machinery like the K-701. The 10th Five-Year Plan is coming to an end. In connection with the completion of the construction of a number of projects construction capacities in the Main Administration for Construction in Pavlodar are being released. The workers and engineering and technical personnel of the Leningrad Kirovskiy zavod Plant have produced and turned over for tests experimental models of the new Kirovets-pavlodarskiy tractor. However, the drawing up of the technical and economic substantiation and the start of the construction of shops for producing this machine at the Pavlodar Plant have been dragged out unjustifiedly by the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building. Moreover, in solving this problem it is being proposed to decrease several fold as

against the need the capital investments for the construction of housing and projects for social, cultural and personal purposes. Meanwhile at the plant the newly introduced capacity have been idle for a long time due to the lack of workers. This situation was created because the named ministry in past years failed to provide a considerable amount of capital for the construction of housing, schools and hospitals.

And then the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, although allocating the necessary capital for these purposes, are building apartment houses and facilities for social, cultural and personal purposes in Ekibastuz very slowly. This situation, as is known, was sharply criticized yesterday at the Plenum of the party Central Committee.

Communist competition for the further increase of production efficiency and work quality and for the successful fulfillment of the national economic plans of the fourth year of the five-year plan by every enterprise, section, shift, brigade and every production collective has now been developed extensively in the oblast. Striving to worthily greet the 60th anniversary of Soviet Kazakhstan and the 110th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin, the workers are assuming higher obligations and are coming forth with valuable initiatives. The historic decisions of the November (1979) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the Second Session, 10th Convocation, of the USSR Supreme Soviet will provide a new mighty stimulus to this truly national movement.

Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet that the communists and all the workers of Pavlodarskaya Oblast approve of the drafts of the USSR State Plan of Economic and Social Development and the USSR State Budget for 1980. They will henceforth actively support and energetically implement the party policy and will raise even higher the banner of the competition for the unconditional fulfillment of the plans of the 10th Five-Year Plan and a worthy greeting of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. (Applause)

Inashov Speech

(SPEAKS) KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 16 DECEMBER 1979, PAGE 19

(SPEAKS) Deputy G. N. Inashov, Petropavlovsk District, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast

(TALK) And, comrades, regarding his brilliant, persuasive speech at the November 1979 CPSU Central Committee Plenum Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev described thoroughly and comprehensively the state of the steady progressive development of the Soviet system, analyzed in principle and from a Marxist position the progress of the fulfillment of the decisions of the CPSU Congress and specified the urgent tasks for the final year of the five-year plan and for the near distant future. The conclusions and theses outlined in the speech of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev in the program, his advice

and instructions on questions of organizing and educational work and the improvement of the economic mechanism and on the further increase of the efficiency of social production are the program of action of party, soviet and economic organs and all the workers.

The dynamic, large-scale development of the Soviet Union, especially during the years following the October (1964) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, can be traced using the example of each of the 15 fraternal union republics. The mighty development of material and spiritual forces and the harmonious, comprehensive development of all the sectors of the economy and all the regions of the country are being ensured everywhere.

As a result of the consistent implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress the national economy of Kazakhstan is also steadily developing. The Pavlodar-Ekibastuz, Karatau-Dzhambul, Mangyshlak and other territorial production complexes are growing rapidly. During the years of the fifth Five-Year Plan more than 150 industrial enterprises, large works and shops, which are equipped with modern machinery, were put into operation. The Dzyo-Dzhambul Phosphorus Plant, the Pavlodar Petroleum Refinery, the Ust'-Kamenogorsk Steel Reinforcement Plant, the Stepnogorsk Bearing Plant, a number of mining and concentration combines and new capacities at enterprises of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, in machine building and light and the food industries were put into operation. A large amount of production, housing, municipal, cultural and general construction was performed. Capital investments in the amount of 30 billion rubles were allocated for the development of the national economy of the republic, which is 25 percent more than the corresponding period of the last five-year plan.

The draft of the USSR State Plan of Economic and Social Development for 1981 provides for the further growth of electric power engineering, nonferrous metallurgy, the chemical, light and food industries.

The warm words of greeting of the CPSU Central Committee in connection with the labor triumph of the grain growers and the uplifting appraisal of the labor of the people of Kazakhstan at the November (1979) CPSU Central Committee Plenum evoked a new surge of creative energy among the workers. The Kazakh people and all the workers of multinational Soviet Kazakhstan express deep gratitude to the party Central Committee, the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and dear Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev for the constant concern about the comprehensive development of the economy and culture of our republic and for the awarding of the Order of Lenin to the Kazakh SSR.

The communists and all the workers of the republic regard the victory won on the grain harvesting front as the result of the wise and farsighted agrarian policy of our party and regard the development of the virgin lands, which was carried out under the direct guidance of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, as the result of the constant, generous assistance and attention of the Communist Central Committee of the CPSU, the Soviet Government, all the fraternal nations and first of all the Great Russian people.

We are glad to report to the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet that during the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan, as compared with the preceding five-year plan, the gross harvest of grain increased nearly 27 percent. In 1979 for the first time in the history of Kazakh farming 1,261,000,000 poods of grain were poured into the granaries of the homeland, of them there were more than 1 billion poods of wheat. All the oblasts of the republic successfully fulfilled their high pledges, 48 rayons sold to the state in excess of 10 million poods of grain each. Such rayons as Britskiy, Atbasarskiy and others poured into the granaries of the state 26-28 million poods of grain each, the Zheleznodorozhnyy Sovkhoz of Turgayskaya Oblast, the Terkenstilikskiy Sovkhoz of Tselinogradskaya Oblast and several other farms sold to the state more than 3 million poods each, while the Sovkhoz imeni N. K. Kozlov of Kustanayskaya Oblast this year gave the country 5.5 million poods of grain.

The Kazakh SSR as a whole considerably exceeded the plan of four years of the five-year plan. In four years 3,985,000,000 poods of high quality grain, nearly 1 billion poods annually, were poured into the state granaries. Whereas the first Kazakh billions were the limit of our dreams, now it is a practical reality, a starting platform for the achievement of even greater results. The republic also exceeded the plan of four years on the harvests of rice, grain corn, potatoes and vegetables. The average delivery weight of cattle reached 500 kg.

The increase of agricultural production is the result of the dedicated labor of the workers of sovkhozes and kolkhozes, scientists and specialists in increasing the standards of agricultural production. This is the result of the increased political and labor activeness of the rural workers, who have always tied their fate with the production of grain--this main resource of the country.

The fine book "Tselina" (Virgin Soil) inspired the farmers and gave them more strength and confidence in the difficult campaign for grain. And it is not by chance that distinguished republic machine operator Mayra Khaseyeva from Karkhetayskaya Oblast, a mother of six, who has worked 17 of her 18 years on a tractor and combine, related that during the most difficult and intense days of the harvest this year she repeatedly recalled pages from the book "Tselina," in which Leonid Il'ich tells with appealing sympathy and perspicacity how the very difficult deeds of the settlers of the virgin land are reflected in his soul, in his great heart.

The veterans of the virgin land, the young people who grew up on this land of liberty, and all the workers of Kazakhstan, like all the Soviet people, passionately with reverence love the name of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, the true continuer of Lenin's great cause, the outstanding political and state figure of the present, and express sincere gratitude for the good fortune of all the people of labor and for peace throughout the world.

The social program is being successfully fulfilled on the basis of the continuous increase of industrial and agricultural production in the

republic. Since the beginning of the five-year plan about 25 million m² of housing have been put into operation by means of all sources of financing. This means that another 2.5 million people have held housewarmings.

Practically every other person of the republic is covered by different types of education. During this five-year plan alone 1.3 million people have received a secondary education—1.5-fold more than during four years of the Ninth Five-Year Plan. The science and culture of Kazakhstan have made major gains.

Soviet Kazakhstan is obliged to the Leninist party and the indestructible brotherhood of the Soviet nations for everything that it is famous for. In the Kazakh SSR, which is justly called "a planet of 100 languages," every worker, no matter what his nationality, is thoroughly convinced of the enormous creative force of this friendship, the genuine internationalism, the internationalism in practice, which has become a part of all the spheres of our daily life. We will henceforth guard the friendship of nations as our common great achievement.

The national socialist competition for a worthy greeting of the 110th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin and for the successful fulfillment of the plans of 1980 and the entire five-year plan as a whole has now been developed extensively in the labor collectives of the republic.

At the same time I would like to point out some problems of the economic and social development of the republic, in the solution of which the effective assistance of the union ministries and departments is required. As is known, Kazakhstan should make a significant contribution to the improvement of the fuel and power balance of the country and first of all by the accelerated development of the Ekibastuz Coal Basin and the more complete utilization of the potentials of coal-bearing Karaganda. In this connection USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry should examine more thoroughly the questions of the radical improvement of the material and technical supply of the Ekibastuzugol' and Karagandaugol' associations, should increase the capital investments in the maintenance of the operating capacities of coal enterprises and in housing construction and should give assistance in the strengthening of the construction organizations which are working for the development of the coal and fuel industry. Other sectors of the national economy also need the improvement of material and technical supply.

Important, ever increasing problems should be solved in the sphere of capital construction. The interests of the further development of the productive forces require the construction in the republic of large combines for the production of light-weight components for the construction of industrial, agricultural, cultural and general projects in remote regions.

I would like to direct attention to several problems of the social development of the village. As is known, in 1973 a special decision was adopted on the further improvement of the conditions of the operation of the rural

general educational school. It played an exceptionally important role in the increase of the quality of instruction and training of rural young people. In our republic alone more than 700 schools to accommodate 387,000 students have been built. But it would have been possible to do even more, if the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction and its local organs had prepared in due time for performing greater amounts of cultural and general school construction. It is desirable to take urgent steps in order to make up the allowed lag in the construction of projects of public education, health care and culture in rural areas.

Comrade deputies! The workers of Kazakhstan in the united fraternal family of nations ardently and unanimously approve of the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government and resolutely support the new Soviet Initiative on ensuring peace in Europe and throughout the world. These proposals are an example of a responsible, constructive attitude toward the acutest problems of the present.

Very important measures of the accelerated development of the economy and culture of the country as a whole and all the union republics separately are envisaged in the drafts of the State Plan of Economic and Social Development and the budget. We wholly support them and consider it necessary to approve the State Plan and budget of the country for 1980.

The 10th meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the 10th Kazakh ASSR Assembly personally that the workers of multinational Soviet Kazakhstan will do everything to place all the resources of the republic more completely in the service of the Soviet people and our great socialist homeland. (Applause)

Tusupov Speech

Agreement PRASIA DOSTOKA in Russian 10 Nov 79 p 5

Speech by Deputy O. Tusupov, Samarkand Rural Electoral District

Comrade deputies! Having been the head of a kollektiv for more than 10 years, I do not recall such a difficult year in cotton growing as this year. Nearly half of the sown areas had to be resown twice or else three times. Due to the shortage of the total effective temperature necessary for the development of the cotton plant, its maturation was nearly a month earlier. But we always recall the very aptly and expressively stated words of our great friend Brezhnev: "Weather is weather, and work is work."

Under these most complicated conditions the reserves were put into operation. All our potentials were utilized, the performance of the entire cycle of agricultural operations was precisely organized. And we not only saved the plantings of cotton, but also raised an abundant crop. The kollektiv successfully fulfilled its plan and is now procuring cotton toward the high and difficult obligations.

All the workers of the Order of Lenin Samarkandskaya Oblast, the national economy of which is of a multisectorial nature, are also working precisely and harmoniously on the fulfillment of the assignments of the 10th Five-Year Plan.

During the past period the average annual volume of gross agricultural production as compared with the Ninth Five-Year Plan in our oblast increased 1.3-fold. The five-year assignment on the sale of grain to the state has been exceeded. More than 100,000 tons of it have been sold in excess of the plan.

The four-year plans of the purchases of raw cotton, fruit and vegetable products, grapes, silk cocoons, as well as wool were fulfilled ahead of time.

Displaying examples of heroism, the cotton growers and all the workers of the oblast are fully resolved under the unprecedentedly difficult conditions to harvest the entire crop to the last boll and to unconditionally fulfill the set assignments on the procurements of cotton.

Going to the constant assistance of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, the enormous organizing activity of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the soviets of people's deputies and the concerted and purposeful work of all the workers our republic has honorably fulfilled the plan of procurements of raw cotton and the socialist obligations.

Comrades! The increased production volumes of raw cotton urgently require the development of the enterprises which store and process it and the construction of a large number of warehouse facilities. The increase of the quality of this most valuable raw material is closely connected with this problem. Therefore, when putting the finishing touches on the plans I ask the appropriate organs to provide for the additional allocation of capital investments for the development of the ginning industry of our republic.

Allow me to assure you that the workers of Soviet Uzbekistan in response to the paternal concern of our party and the Soviet Government will exert all their efforts for the successful fulfillment of the plans of economic and social development of the country for 1980 and for the successful implementation of the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. (Applause)

Nabiyev Speech

Азсанаме КОММУНИСТ ТАДЖИКИСТАНА in Russian 1 Dec 79 pp 1, 3

[Speech by Deputy R. Nabiyev, Ura-Tyube Electoral District, Tadzhik SSR]

[Text] Dear Comrade Deputies! During these days the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which examined and basically approved of the drafts of the USSR State Plan of Economic and Social Development and the

USSR State Budget for 1980, are at the center of the attention of the Soviet people.

In the brilliant program speech of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev the state of the economy of our country and the progress of the fulfillment of the socio-economic tasks set by the party are analyzed and the new sources and means of further increasing production efficiency and product quality are indicated. This speech serves as a new display of the concern of the party about the further strengthening of the might of the country and the increase of the standard of living of the Soviet people.

As a result of the consistent and steadfast pursuit of the Leninist peace-loving policy and the determined drive of our party for the elimination of the threat of a new world war, for disarmament and detente the Soviet people are living and working under the conditions of peace. The workers of Tadzhikistan, like all the Soviet people, express complete approval of the foreign and domestic policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government and are demonstrating daily their resolve to fulfill the historic assignments of the 25th CPSU Congress.

The workers of the republic are directing all their energy toward the successful fulfillment of the assignments of 1979 and the 10th five-year plan of the USSR, in order to make new gains in the building of communism.

In the reports of Comrades N. K. Bayandakov and V. I. Garbuzov many convincing facts are cited, which attest that the Soviet people, on the threshold of the 70th Anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin and the approaching 26th CPSU Congress, are developing socialist competition more and more extensively. In 1978 we greeted these outstanding events of our history with new glories and deeds.

The workers of Tadzhikistan are also greeting these events with great enthusiasm in their economic and social development. The unique Surok Solid-15 was brought up to full capacity on the eve of the 62nd Anniversary of Great October, a year earlier than planned. Throughout the construction of the hydroelectric power station the republic was constantly aided by the assistance and support of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government.

The workers of Tadzhikistan are under the unforgettable impression of the magnificent speech of Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, which is permeated with affection and paternal concern about the builders of the power giant on the banks of the Dzhirgatal' River and the high rating of the labor achievements of the Surok Solid-15. One of the main points of it is especially emphasized that this triumph was only made possible because the mighty force of socialist competition, during which the efforts of the hydraulic engineers of Tadzhikistan, the machine-builders of the Ukraine, Leningrad and the rails and the workers of other branches of the country were united for the achievement of a

common goal." This appraisal is inspiring the workers of the republic to new achievements and to even more dedicated, productive shock work.

The construction workers and all the workers of the republic express deep and sincere thanks for Comrade L. I. Brezhnev for the high rating of their labor and with all their heart wish dear Leonid Il'ich good health and new successes in his titanic work for the good of the Soviet people and in the name of peace all over our planet!

The working class, the kolхоз peasantry and the labor intelligentsia, having developed socialist competition extensively, are conducting a determined drive for the successful fulfillment of the assignments of 1979 and the assumed socialist obligations. Republic industry fulfilled ahead of time the plan of 11 months on the sale of products. Agricultural workers successfully coped with the annual plan of the sale to the state of grain, grapes, vegetables, fruit, potatoes, melons, silk cocoons, karakul skins and wool.

This year the cotton growers of the republic worked under exceptionally difficult conditions. Owing to their dedication and the enormous assistance of the party and the Soviet Government a large crop was raised. In the next few days the plan on the sale of raw cotton to the state will be fulfilled. The livestock breeders of the republic increased as against last year the sale to the state of the products of this sector and are now exerting all their energies in order to increase the livestock population and the productivity of livestock and to carry out the wintering of an organized number of without losses.

The workers of trade, personal service and communications are ending the year with the overfulfillment of the plan. Science and culture are being further developed. The fulfillment of the assignments of the State Budget is being ensured.

At the same time not everything has yet been done in the republic for the more complete utilization of the reserves in industry, agriculture and capital construction, the increase of the economic efficiency of production, the tightening up of labor and state discipline. We are taking and henceforth will take the necessary steps to eliminate the existing shortcomings.

However, we need the assistance of the number of union organs in order to achieve the maximum utilization of the potentials which the republic has, to overcome the lag in the introduction of new capacities, as well as to regulate the material and technical supply of enterprises. In this connection we would ask the USSR Gosplan, USSR Gosstat, as well as the appropriate ministries and departments to help us in solving these problems.

Conclusion. The implementation of the programs of comprehensive national economic development, which were drawn up by our party, is yielding an enormous economic impact. This is graphically evident from the example of the Southern Tadzhik Territorial Production Complex, at which nonferrous metallurgy, the chemical industry and other sectors are being developed on the basis of the power of the Nurekskaya HES.

problems not only of the supply of power to the national economy, but also of irrigation were solved with the placement of the Nurekskaya GES into operation at full capacity. About 10 billion m³ of water have already been accumulated in the reservoir of this station, which makes it possible to improve the irrigation of the lands of both Tadzhikistan and the neighboring fraternal union republics.

Estimates show that the soonest possible placement into operation of the next station of the Vakhsh cascade--the Rogunskaya GES--is necessary for the improvement of the supply of water to the lands in the basin of the Amudarya River and the satisfaction of the growing need of the republics of Central Asia for electric power. This GES with a capacity of 1,500,000 kW will make it possible to obtain annually more than 13 billion kWh of electric power, as well as to guarantee perennial regulation of the run-off of the Vakhsh River and to irrigate about 500,000 hectares of new land.

Preliminary work is already being carried out on the construction of the Rogunskaya GES. Roads are being laid, enterprises of the construction industry are being built, a residential settlement is being erected. Unfortunately, this work is not being carried out fast enough.

Obstacles exist for accelerated construction in Rogun. This is connected with the fact that after the completion of the Nurekskaya GES it will be possible to use here the freed large and united collective of hydraulic engineers, which has gained abundant experience in the construction of large stations under mountainous conditions.

We ask the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification to help with republic organs to review our proposals on the acceleration of the completion of the preliminary work and the launching of the construction of the main structures of the Rogunskaya GES.

The Vostochnykh Khimicheskii Plant is one of the large enterprises of the Vostochnykh Khimicheskii Territorial Production Complex. However, the state of affairs at the construction site of this enterprise as a whole and the insufficient introduction of its capacities called for during the fourth quarter of this year are causing serious anxiety. We would ask the CPSU Central Committee, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of Construction and the Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work jointly to examine the reasons for the delay in the near future the progress of construction of the plant in order to expedite it.

The development of mining, which is also connected with the development of the productive forces of the republic in the interests of national economy of the republic and the entire country. Very large deposits of minerals are available in Tadzhikistan, especially in the south. In particular, large reserves of coking coal, rare and nonferrous metals are concentrated in the basin of the Zeravshan River. Prospecting is showing the great promise of these deposits.

The presence in this zone of an operating mining and concentration combine, local construction materials, roads, electric power transmission lines, as well as considerable idle manpower resources creates favorable conditions for the accelerated formation here, on the basis of the experience gained in the republic, of a large mining complex. Taking this into account, we appeal to USSR Gosplan and the appropriate union ministries and departments to give us assistance in the drafting of concrete plans for the development of the resources available here.

Comrade deputies! The drafts of the USSR State Plan of Economic and Social Development and the USSR State Budget for 1980, which are being examined at this session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, were drawn up with allowance made for the interests of the Soviet Union as a whole and the specific problems of each republic, including Tadzhikistan. I support the motions made here to approve them with allowance made for the amendments made by the permanent commissions.

Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Government and Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally that the workers of Tadzhikistan will devote all their energies, knowledge and experience to the successful fulfillment of the assignments of 1980 and the five-year plan as a whole. (Applause)

Ibraimov Speech

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 1 Dec 79 p 1

(Speech by Deputy I. I. Ibraimov, Kant Electoral District, Kirgiz SSR)

(Text) Dear comrade deputies! The workers of Soviet Kirgizstan marked the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution with enormous enthusiasm and a broad scope of socialist competition.

Our country has achieved the level of socio-economic development and moral and political unity, when a solid foundation has been created for even more rapid progress. The decrees of the CPSU Central Committee, which are aimed at the further improvement of the economic mechanism and planning and at the utmost improvement of ideological and political-educational work, are imbued with Leninist concern about the further increase of the physical and spiritual wealth of the Soviet people. Economics and the education of man are the most important springboards of the struggle for the future.

All the workers of Kirgizia unanimously, wholly and completely approve of the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government and express their thankfulness and gratitude to Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev for the exceptionally fruitful and titanic work in the name of the further prosperity of our homeland, the cause of peace and the triumph of communism.

In the very meaningful, well-reasoned speech of Leonid Il'ich at the November (1979) CPSU Central Committee Plenum the enormous creative work of the party and the people in implementing the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress is summarized and the main tasks of economic and social development for the final year of the 10th Five-Year Plan and the means of the utmost increase of the efficiency of social production are specified.

The materials of the party Central Committee Plenum will be the basis for all our practical activity on mobilizing the workers of the republic for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1980 assignments.

In the united fraternal family of Soviet nations the workers of Kirgizstan have made considerable gains in the development of all sectors of the economy, science and culture. Purposeful work is being performed on the increase of production efficiency and the improvement of product quality.

The plans of 10 months on the sale of industrial products were successfully fulfilled. This year, which has been extremely difficult weatherwise, the workers of republic agriculture have raised a good crop. More than 300,000 tons of grain, 274,000 tons of vegetables and more than 61,000 tons of wool have been sold to the state. The plans for grapes, silkworm cocoons, mushrooms and essential oil crops were exceeded.

The workers and farmers are exerting great efforts to successfully accomplish all assignments. Much work is being performed on increasing the productivity and productivity of livestock products.

The tasks of the session which stem from the materials of this session and the speech of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev at the November (1979) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, special attention is devoted in the republic to the further increase of the level of planning work and the responsibility of personnel, the tightening up of the discipline, the intensification of the policy of economy and the mobilization of the workers for highly efficient labor.

Personal. The state Plan of Economic and Social Development and the budget for 1980, which have been submitted for the consideration of the USSR Supreme Soviet, conform to the tasks advanced by the CPSU Central Committee for the development of the national economy. The people and take into account the responsibility of each reasonably to be better or further strengthened.

The workers and farmers are exerting great efforts to successfully accomplish all assignments. Much work is being performed on increasing the productivity and productivity of livestock products.

The workers and farmers are exerting great efforts to successfully accomplish all assignments. Much work is being performed on increasing the productivity and productivity of livestock products.

The Kirgiz republic is one of the republics best supplied with potential reserves of water power resources. It could make its contribution to the cause of generating cheap electric power. The possibility of building a cascade of hydroelectric power stations with an installed capacity of about 7 million kW is revealed by the plan of the power utilization of the Naryn River. At present the Toktogul'skaya, Uch-Kurganskaya and At-Bashinskaya GES's with a total capacity of 1,420,000 kW are in operation, since they were started up they have generated about 10 billion kWh of electric power.

About 10 million rubles have been assimilated in the construction of the Kurpsayskaya GES, which is now being carried out. The calculations and the production engineering capabilities of the construction workers show that by the end of 1980 it is possible to ensure the placement into operation of two hydraulic turbogenerator units, which will make it possible subsequently to save hundreds of thousands of tons of conventional fuel.

Taking into account the great economic expediency of constructing this project, we appeal to Minister of Power Machine Building Comrade V. V. Krotov to manufacture and deliver to the construction project two hydraulic turbogenerator units with a capacity of 200,000 kW each during the third quarter of 1980 and to USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification not to reduce the amount of capital investments in the construction of the Kurpsayskaya GES and to provide in the national economic plan for the placement into operation of two hydraulic turbogenerator units of this GES by the end of 1980.

Comrades! In the solution of the important socio-economic tasks stipulated for the sixth Five-Year Plan an important place is assigned to capital construction.

However, the status of the construction industry in the republic does not meet the present requirements. The main contracting organizations--the USSR Ministry of Construction and the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction--which in four years failed to perform as against the five-year plan construction and installation work worth 120 million rubles, are operating unsatisfactorily. And the share of the indicated ministries in the total amount of work performed during the past 15 years has even decreased, in the Ministry of Construction from 78 to 23 percent and in the Ministry of Rural Construction from 18 to 12 percent.

The fact that the USSR Ministry of Construction and the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction during the current five-year plan have decreased the allocation of capital for the development of their own production base in the republic is causing great anxiety. The amounts of construction and installation work, which have been aimed at these goals, as compared with the Sixth Five-Year Plan have been reduced by nearly 40 percent, while for 1980 as against this year they are being reduced by two-thirds.

The repeated requests for the creation of construction organizations and production capacities of the Ministry of Construction in alpine Narynskaya

Oblast, particular in its center—the city of Naryn—are not being favorably resolved.

It should be noted that due to the lag of capital construction Narynskaya Oblast, in spite of the large available reserves of fuel, power and mineral resources and favorable conditions for the development of industry and agriculture, especially sheep raising, lags considerably in the growth rate of production behind the average indicators for the republic.

At present the construction of industrial buildings, apartment houses and cultural and general projects in the city of Naryn and in the oblast is being carried out to the detriment of construction in the countryside by the organizations of the Ministry of Rural Construction and in part Kirgizkoi-Khozyaystva, while the organizations of the Ministry of Construction in production are not carrying out any construction, and this, of course, is totally wrong.

It is difficult to see how it is possible to solve comprehensively the problems of the long-range development of the economy and restrict the construction of new enterprises on the basis of the available deposits of minerals, the development of which is called for during the fifth Five-Year plan.

It is necessary for the USSR Ministry of Construction to solve it once and for all by dealing in the city of Naryn a construction industry base, which in the future could take completely upon itself the performance of construction operations in the city and at the industrial projects of the oblast.

In connection with the increase of the amounts of capital construction in the republic the demand for building materials, including brick, is increasing. The existing brick plants have an obsolete manufacturing method and cannot meet this demand.

It is planned in the instructions of the USSR Council of Ministers measures for the improvement of the brick plants in the country are being worked out.

It is necessary to be interested in their implementation, and we ask USSR Council of Ministers to take measures for the improvement of the Construction Materials Industry in order to solve this most important question.

The republic is located in a zone of high seismicity. In the past years some high significant earthquakes have occurred here, which have caused great damage to structures which are not earthquakeproof.

It is necessary, USSR Council of Ministers and Comrade Leonid Brezhnev personally are giving the republic invaluable assistance in the work for the protection against disasters. Much has been done, but it is necessary to perform a large amount of construction work.

The construction in the Kirgiz SSR of a house building combine for the making of wooden, the most earthquakeproof panel houses will be of great importance.

We ask USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry to advance the deadline of the planning and construction of this combine so as to place it into operation in 1982.

Comrades! As is known, Kirgizia is one of the major sheep raising republics. In the number of sheep and the production of wool it holds third place in the country. There are more than 30,000 head on the average per farm engaged in sheep raising. The proportion of mutton in the total volume of meat procurements exceeds 40 percent.

At the same time we are experiencing considerable difficulties in the development of livestock breeding and especially its leading sector--sheep raising. In the past 15 years the population of sheep and goats has increased 1.5-fold and has reached 10 million head.

Natural pastures, which in some mountainous livestock rayons account for up to 80 percent of the total balance of fodder, are the main fodder base of republic sheep raising.

The density of the population of sheep per 100 hectares of pastures is 118 head, on spring-autumn pastures--520 head, on summer pastures--300 head and on winter pastures--230 head.

As a result of the great overcrowding of pastures it is not possible to introduce a system of pasture rotation.

In connection with this situation the further increase of livestock production is being planned mainly by means of intensification--the increase of the proportion of ewes in the flock in order to obtain more offspring, to increase the productivity and to improve the feeding and care of sheep. But an even larger amount of procured fodders will be required for this.

The increase of fodder production requires the extensive implementation of a set of measures on the irrigation and reclamation of pastures and hay fields and on the irrigation development of tracts located in the alpine regions of the republic. We have up to 500,000 hectares of these areas.

It is also necessary to solve a number of problems, which are connected with working conditions and the supply of stock breeders. All these are vitally important questions, which are connected with the development of sheep raising in the Kirgiz SSR.

We would ask USSR Gosplan and the USSR Government to revert once again to their consideration and to provide the necessary assistance.

...in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the improvement of planning and the intensification of the influence of the economic mechanism on the increase of production efficiency. Special attention is devoted to the balancing of the plans of production and construction with the plans of material and technical supply.

Thus, due to the republic an extremely difficult situation formed with the shortages of capital for rolled ferrous metals, timber and equipment, which led to the nonfulfillment by some enterprises of the plans of production and construction, to violations of the deadlines for the performance of repairs and to an increase of unfinished construction. The preparation of a livestock barns for the coming winter is being carried out under the most difficult conditions.

Kyrgyzstan is a mountainous republic, without a developed system of rail and water transport. The needs of all the sectors of the national economy are met by motor transport. The reduction of the delivery to the republic of trucks and gasoline has caused great difficulties in the service of livestock breeding and field crop cultivation and in the meeting of the needs of industry. Therefore we urgently request USSR Gosplan and USSR Gosstat to take these questions into account again with allowance made for the peculiarities of the transportation lines in our republic.

Our Council of Ministers allows me to assure you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Government and Comrade Leonid Brezhnev personally that the workers of Soviet Kirgizia will exert the greatest efforts and will take the necessary steps for the unconditional fulfillment of the socio-economic program outlined by the 25th CPSU Congress. (Applause)

SECTION C

ALIYEV SPEECH AT P.A. DZHAPARIDZE BIRTH CENTENARY

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIIY in Russian 19 Jan 80 pp 1-3

[Text of speech by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan on the occasion of a solemn meeting held on 18 January 1980 in Baku's Palace imeni V.I. Lenin in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of P.A. Dzhaparidze's birth: "Speech of Comrade G.A. Aliyev"]

[Text] Dear comrades!

The Communist Party, the Soviet people and all progressive mankind are preparing to celebrate triumphantly the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin. All the outstanding revolutionary events of the twentieth century are connected with the name of Lenin and with his immortal teaching. Great Lenin and the party of Bolsheviks prepared and headed the first in history victorious socialist revolution and united the theory of scientific socialism with the practical work of the popular masses. His whole bright, heroic life is an inexhaustible source of revolutionary thought and revolutionary action. Leninism has become the symbol of social renewal of the world, the revolutionary banner of our epoch. (Tumultuous applause.)

Together with V.I. Lenin, the great happiness of initiating a new epoch in world history fell to the lot of a remarkable platoon of Bolsheviks. Among those who were in the forward ranks of the fighting guard of Il'ich, Prokofiy (Aleksa) Andranikovich Dzhaparidze was to be found. (Tumultuous applause.) He belongs to that Leninist cohort of pioneers of October concerning which Comrade L.S. Brezhnev said: "Only people who are truly bold and principled, only those who are not afraid either of dedicated, heavy labor or of police persecution, those who put above all the happiness of the working people—only those people were capable of achievement and were the real first Leninist generation of communists of our country." Aleksa Dzhaparidze was namely such a man, a man capable of achievement, which he performed in the name of the happiness of the working people. (Tumultuous, continuous applause.)

These days the workers of Azerbaijan are triumphantly commemorating the centenary of the birth of the outstanding revolutionary and a prominent figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, one of the leaders of the legendary Baku Commune Alesha Dzhaparidze. The entire short but bright life, filled with revolutionary struggle and creative work, of Alesha Dzhaparidze is an inspiring example of undivided devotion to the cause and ideas of Lenin, the party of communists and the interests of the working class, all the laboring people and true proletarian internationalism.

We are celebrating Dzhaparidze's centenary jubilee on the eve of an illustrious event in the life of the Azerbaijanian people and all workers of the republic--the 10th anniversary of Azerbaijan SSR and the formation of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan. This is profoundly symbolic. In our memory and in our history, past and present are indissolubly connected, and so are the present and the future. And we shall always remember those who were the first, who, not sparing their lives, fought on the barricades of revolution.

Veterans of the Communist Party are in this hall. In the most brutal period of Georgian, you, dear comrades, brought Lenin's truth to people, took part in workers' demonstrations and strikes and fought for the power of the Soviets. From our very hearts, we wish you sound health, good spirits and energy and new successes in your noble work for communist education of our young people. (Tumultuous, continuous applause.)

Among those gathered here are veterans of labor and war, whose life is inseparable from the first socialist changes, from the labor boiling-point activities of the first five-year plans, heroes of the Great Patriotic War who fought from the foothills of the Caucasus to Berlin and those who are carrying on with honor the work of the older generations. We thank you from the heart for your fidelity to the revolutionary, fighting and labor traditions of the party organization and of the workers of Azerbaijan and also your more achievements in the name of the flowering of the republic and of our socialist Motherland. (Tumultuous applause.)

Dzhaparidze's glorious jubilee constitutes an important event in the public-political life of the workers of the Transcaucasus and all the fraternal peoples of the Soviet land. We welcome with joy the Delegation of Georgian led by Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia Comrade G.B. Jenukidze (stormy applause), the Delegation of Armenia led by Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia Comrade A.N. Yerkanyan (stormy applause), the delegation of Azerbaijan led by Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan Comrade M.M. Mollaveyeva (stormy applause). Your participation in the celebrations on the occasion of the centenary of the birth of Alesha Dzhaparidze serves as new convincing evidence of the tight unity, solidarity and friendship of the peoples willed to us as the dearest assistance of V.I. Lenin and his comrades-in-arms--the 75 Baku commissars. (Tumultuous, continuous applause.)

We cordially salute Alexsha Dzhaparidze's relatives and close ones, his beloved daughters Lyutsiya Alekseevna and Yelena Alekseevna and the relatives of all the Baku commissars present in this hall. (Tumultuous applause.)

Comrades! Alexsha Dzhaparidze lived only 36 years. With the words "Long live communism," he departed into immortality. This was the moving call of the Baku commissars, who died at the hands of the enemies of the revolution in the Transcaucasian sands, sounded an alarm in the hearts of workers and inspired them to a decisive struggle for the final triumph of the Soviet power in Azerbaijan.

The story of the legendary Baku commune is an example of the highest heroism and selflessness. During each of its days, the revolution's pulse beat loudly and the breathing of October could be heard. The commune built and fought, forging through brambles a path to the future. The leaders of the commune—Stepan Shaumyan, Meshadi Azizbekov, Alexsha Dzhaparidze, Ivan Fioletov and the other Baku commissars were the conscience and soul of the working class, the ones who expressed its thoughts and hopes, personifying its best qualities. And the life of Alexsha Dzhaparidze fused with the revolutionary struggle of the working class, the heroic epic of the commune.

P.A. Dzhaparidze was born the 15th of January 1880 in the village of Shorometi in Machinskii Uyezd of Kutaiskaya Guberniya. In his years as a child, he ran into social injustice and understood what was the lot of those who possessed neither wealth nor power. Even as a youth, while a student at the teachers institute in Tiflis, Dzhaparidze joined the revolutionary movement, took part in the work of illegal groups and persistently studied Marxist literature. Alexsha Dzhaparidze was 18 years old when he joined the ranks of the RSDRP (Russian Socialist Democratic Workers Party), for all time tying his life, and his destiny to the struggle of the fighting vanguard of the working class of Russia for the victory of communist ideals.

Together with F.Z. Katsenovell, I.V. Stalin, A.G. Tsulukidze, M.G. Tskhakaya, S.M. Shaumyan and others, Dzhaparidze at twenty years of age joined the leading nucleus of Tiflis's Social Democrats.

Alexsha Dzhaparidze received his revolutionary baptism through organizing a strike of railroad workers in the summer of 1900. For taking an active part in it, he was arrested, expelled from the institute and sent to Kutais under police surveillance. But Dzhaparidze did not stop his party activities; he created Marxist groups, took part in organizing strikes, became one of the leaders of the Kutaisi organization and was chosen to the Caucasian Union Committee of the RSDRP.

Baku with its petroleum was the largest proletarian center of the Caucasus; here the power of class battles steadily grew since the beginning of the century. Here the party sent Alexsha Dzhaparidze. In the summer of 1904 there began the Baku period of the party and revolutionary activities, the most significant and bright in the life and struggle of the undaunted

oilfields, saturated with oil and covered with the copious sweat of workers, the ground of the oilfields and the tumultuous revolutionary movement of the multinational working class of Baku became for Akasha Chhaparidze a truly revolutionary university. Here Chhaparidze's remarkable talent as an organizer and political worker, a fighting leader of the proletarian masses was disclosed in all its fullness. The character of the future Baku command was decisively formed and tempered in close contact with workers, in the crucible of acute class struggle. Chhaparidze was proud that it was his lot to work for many years in Baku concerning which V.I. Lenin wrote as one of those cities where the working class proved with heroic struggle and with blood shed in the streets its right to the role of the vanguard of democratic revolution.

Shortly before his tragic end, Chhaparidze noted in one of his speeches that "his last years were spent among Baku's proletariat and that he shared with them victories and defeats..." And no matter where Chhaparidze worked—in Tiflis or Moscow-na-Donu, in Petrograd or Kuznetsk, Trebizond or Siberia—he retained in his heart the image of working Baku and maintained his ties with his comrades in the Baku underground, and the proletarianism of the city of oil became to him infinitely dear and close.

Through his indefatigability and passion in the dissemination of Lenin's ideas and his ability to establish contact and to work with people Chhaparidze had tremendous popularity and authoritativeness among Baku workers, and he was called his "comrade Akasha."

Some unforgettable pages of the history of the revolutionary movement in Azerbaijan and the entire Transcaucasus are tied to the name of Chhaparidze. Together with other Bolsheviks, he was an organizer and leader of the famous General Strike of Baku workers in December 1904, which ended with the signing of a collective agreement between proletarians and capitalists in the history of the workers movement in Russia.

The scale of Chhaparidze's activity enlarged still further in the revolution of 1905-1907—the first popular revolution in the epoch of imperialism. He took part in leading strikes and organizations rebuffing the provocations of the czarist authorities, who tried to sow international dissension, and in uncompromising ideological fights with liberals, bourgeois nationalists, Mensheviks and Social Revolutionaries.

Chhaparidze was a delegate to the 1st Baku Congress representing Baku workers. Here the young revolutionary and V.I. Lenin became personally acquainted with him and after the congress, Chhaparidze firmly and consistently supported Lenin's position at the congress, which played an outstanding role in the development of the Bolshevik tactical line in revolution. In the years following the congresses of the multifaceted activity of the Baku workers in strengthening party ranks, the international solidarity of revolutionaries and of the revolutionary battles of Baku workers,

Dzhaparidze spoke with pride at the congress of the staunchness, Bolshevik determination and faithfulness to Lenin's position shown by the Baku BSRP Committee and called it most "steadfast." Vladimir Il'ich listened with exceptional attention to Dzhaparidze's speech and to the thoughts and proposals he made, noting that they were "most valuable."

The meetings with the great leader, Lenin's addresses and speeches at the congress, and contacts with him produced an indelible impression on Dzhaparidze, inspired him and illumined his entire further life.

On returning to Baku, Dzhaparidze spoke at workers meetings, reporting on the congress and its decisions and explaining Lenin's line in the unfoldment of the revolutionary struggle and called for the consolidation of revolutionary forces.

Heading the Bolshevik faction of the 1st Baku Soviet of Workers Deputies formed in November 1905, Dzhaparidze its fight against the opportunistic and disorganizing policy of the Mensheviks; he tried in every possible way to transform the Soviet into a militant organ of armed uprising. He was the organizer of one of the largest in the country trade unions of petroleum workers, which became a mass revolutionary international organization of the Baku proletariat.

The steady growth of the revolutionary movement demandingly required the development of more effective and flexible forms and methods of political, educational and organizational work among workers of different nationalities. Toward the end of 1904, the Bolsheviks founded a Social-Democrat group called GUMMET (Energy) under the Baku BSRP Committee, which launched political work among Azerbaijanian proletarians. "Gummet," as V. Narimanov subsequently observed, "was popular among the workers of the Baku region and other localities of the Caucasus and developed into a whole organization." In 1906 an Armenian section of the Baku BSRP organization was established and some time later a Social-Democrat group called Faruk (Opponent of Justice), which conducted the work of explaining the ideas and principles of Bolshevism among workers who had come from Ingushetia. To all this complex and multifaceted activity of the Bolsheviks of Azerbaijan, a tremendous contribution was made by the fiery internationalist Aleksei Dzhaparidze. History applauds!

Dzhaparidze gave much of his forces and energy to the creation of a Bolshevik press. He took an active part in preparing the publication of the newspaper KAKIISKIY RABUCHIY and was one of the organizers of another Bolshevik press organ--the legal newspaper ZVUK-KOOL (The Call), which was published in the Azerbaijanian and Armenian languages. Dzhaparidze and other Bolsheviks edited an illegal newspaper KAKIISKIY PROLETARIY and the legal Bolshevik organ GUDOL. His articles were a model of militant party journalism and were distinguished by a high level of integrity and adherence to principle.

... constantly learned from the masses and constantly aware of the remarkable revolutionary qualities of the proletarians and of the strength of the strike movement in the city of St. ... In 1908 in one of his articles, citing a statement of the then minister of trade and industry: "St. Petersburg is rather like the button of an electric bell: should some circumstance make it necessary to press this button, the sound and alarm would spread throughout all of Russia," Tshaparidze emphasized: "Pressure on this electric button has been uninterrupted since 1905..." And Alexandra Tshaparidze was among those who "pressed" this button. (Amplause).

The will of the Party and fidelity to its militant Leninist banner served as the core of the entire life of the outstanding Bolshevik. These qualities were displayed with special force in Tshaparidze in the onerous period of the Party of reaction following the suppression of the First Russian Revolution. During these difficult days, the St. Petersburg organization rendered a faithful and reliable support of V.I. Lenin in the struggle against any kind of opportunists and revisionists and for the preservation of the legal revolutionary Marxist Party and strengthening of its ties with the masses. The Tshaparevichs of Tserkhizian ably implemented the Leninist tactics of combining illegal Party work with its legal possibilities and boosted the "living possibility of Party organization."

In 1910, the police again arrested and exiled Tshaparidze outside the city of St. Petersburg. On finding himself in Astrakhan, he established ties with the legal Party organization and was soon elected member of the Executive Committee of the local DSDP group and subsequently Secretary of the local DSDP Committee. Tshaparidze established ties with the Bolshevik center abroad, published articles in the newspaper "STALINIST" and "KROVATKA SAKTA". But in March 1911 there was a new arrest and exile to Vologodskaya Governoria. Tshaparidze returned to the Caucasus in 1912 after three years after serving his period of exile and together with other comrades headed the "Living Bolshevik" organization.

All of Tshaparidze's life was fraught with dangers and deprivations. Six months, two nights, approximately seven years of incarceration--in prisons and exile--were the years marking the path of the underground worker in 22 years of struggle against autocracy and capitalism. But nothing could break the will and strength of spirit of the courageous revolutionary. From distant Siberian exile, Alexandra Tshaparidze wrote in November 1911 to her wife and daughters: "I still remain to live and so do my thoughts, my heart, with all my energy..." This unwavering faith in the inevitability of the triumph of the proletarian cause and great ideas of Marxism-Leninism were still shining in her mind, this guiding star which will cast its light on the path of the Party and the people of our time. (Tumultuous applause).

From the Party of revolutionaries and revolutionaries Tshaparidze firmly held to Lenin's teaching. He remained a social democrat, upheld the idea of proletarian internationalism, revolutionary and defended Lenin's theory of imperialism.

revolution. Alekha Dzhaparidze headed the meeting of Bolsheviks of Tiflis, which discussed the Leninist Manifesto of the RSDRP Central Committee "War and Russian Social Democracy." In 1916, on the instructions of the Russian Bureau of the party's Central Committee, he conducted political work among the soldiers of the Caucasus Front; together with other Bolsheviks, he established party organization among the military units.

After the February revolution of 1917, Dzhaparidze returned to Baku. "I am going there to make a revolution!" he said as he bade farewell to his friends. And in the first days following his arrival in Baku, he immersed himself in party work. "...We live," Dzhaparidze noted at the time, "in a revolutionary atmosphere, and if we fail to take advantage of the present time, we would be committing a crime."

Dzhaparidze's activities in that extraordinarily complex and unique historical setting were full and many-sided. Together with S.G. Shumyan, N.N. Karimyanov, M.A. Azizbekov, I.T. Violetoy, A.M. Efendiev and other Bolsheviks, Dzhaparidze headed the struggle of the multinational Baku proletariat of implementing the Leninist policy of a transition from a bourgeois-democratic revolution to a socialist revolution. He was elected member of the Baku party committee and secretary of the trade union of workers of the petroleum industry, joined the editorial board of the newspaper BAKINSKIY SARGHCHIY and represented the Baku party committee in the Bolshevik Sumet organization. Alekha Dzhaparidze frequently appeared before workers; guided by Lenin's April theses, he explained to them the aims and tasks of the Bolshevik Party and unmasked Mensheviks, Socialist Revolutionaries, bourgeois nationalists and their antipeople's policy.

In July 1917, the Baku Bolsheviks chose Dzhaparidze as their delegate to their historical 6th RSDRP(b) Congress. At the congress, he enthusiastically supported Lenin's plan; together with Aga Baha Yusif-Zade, the other delegate of the Azerbaijanian Bolsheviks, he told about the work of the Bolshevik Sumet organization. In an adopted resolution, the congress expressed the confidence that Sumet would as before serve the cause of growth of the self-awareness of Moslem workers and peasants and their close solidarity with the Russian revolutionary proletariat in the struggle for victory of the socialist revolution; it instructed the Central Committee to give every possible support to this organization. At the 6th party congress Dzhaparidze was elected candidate member of the Central Committee.

Dzhaparidze did a lot of work in propagandizing the decisions of the party congress, appeared with reports at the congress at a conference of the Baku Bolshevik organization and at rayon workers' meetings and published articles concerning it in newspapers.

Dzhaparidze decisively unmasked the petty-bourgeois party and the treacherous policy of appeasement they were conducting, which actually signified a move toward counterrevolutionary positions. "Even the blind can see," he wrote in September 1917, "that the policy of appeasement of the Socialist

revolutionaries and defender Mensheviks has gotten us into an impasse, forcing us to lose precious time and thereby making it a thousandfold more difficult to resolve our major problem and all the questions that are now agitating all of Russia.

"We must first and before everything else overcome apathy, free ourselves from this virus of the workers' movement in our revolution--otherwise we shall go round and round like a squirrel in a cage and we shall not finally fasten the noose which would throttle the revolution."

Ilia Shavaridze stood at the source of the Komsomol movement in Azerbaijan. Together with other leaders of the Baku committee took an active part in the implementation of the decisions of the 5th USSR(b) Congress "On Youth Unions," the creation of an "Internationalist Union of Working Youth of Baku and its Regions," serving for revolutionary youth as a first school of class warfare, an association of young people of different nationalities and a school of the class struggle.

This organization, numbering 10,000 persons at the time of its inception, has now grown into the almost million strong Leninist Communist League of the youth of Baku--a reliable, militant helper of the party organization. (Tenth Applause.) We can state today with deep satisfaction that the youth of the republic is boundlessly faithful to the eternal flame of revolution. The Azerbaijanian will by the great Lenin and the 76 Baku Comrades.

Shavaridze reviewed one of the major political events of the pre-October Azerbaijan--the September strike in 1911, which culminated in the brilliant victory of Baku's workers. "Learn from the men of Baku!" wrote the central organ of the party, KAMACHY RUC. The USSR(b) Central Committee congratulated the "revolutionary proletariat of the city of Baku, which defeated imperialist capital in men's battle."

Shavaridze further greeted the victory of the socialist revolution in Russia--the "17th Great" and glorious. Appearing in Baku on 17 October with the report "On the October events," Shavaridze said with pride: "A new revolution is starting, a revolution on a world scale."

Learning of the achievement of their Petersburg class comrades, the Baku proletariat was the first in the Transcaucasus to raise the banner of Great October. On the sixth day after the taking of the Winter Palace in Petrograd, the first flag was hoisted in Baku. (Tenth applause.)

Shavaridze and other revolutionary leaders in collusion with bourgeois imperialist traitors--Mensheviks and Dashnaks--attempted to suppress the strike movement in Baku. Smashing the machinations of the enemies, Shavaridze together with his comrades tried to consolidate in every possible way the gains of the October revolution. Appealing to workers, he said: "I

call upon you, comrades, to hold fast and with strong united force to hold on to our power and to rebuff all enemies encroaching on it."

In the responsible position of chairman of the Baku Soviet, Dzhabaridze gave much of his force and energy to consolidation of the proletarian masses and defense of the gains of the revolution; he took an active part in the creation of the armed forces of the Baku Soviet. Speaking at a meeting of the Baku Soviet on 12 March 1918, Dzhabaridze stated: "We must have real power—the Red Army, with the help of which we shall fight all enemies of the Soviet power. The army must be international."

In March 1918, Dzhabaridze became a member of the Committee of Revolutionary Defense of Baku, which supervised the defeat of the anti-Soviet uprising of the Musavatists. The nationalist adventure of bourgeois and petty-bourgeois parties, which had for its aim the splitting of the revolutionary movement, foundered on the steel-like unity and international solidarity of the Baku proletariat. On 12 April 1918, the newspaper BAKINSKIY RABOCHIIY wrote: "The working class of the Baku area irrespective of nationality was at the height of its position... Azerbaijanian, Armenian and Russian workers have presented these days a single fraternal family."

On 12 April 1918, the Baku Council of People's Commissars was formed under the chairmanship of Stepan Georgiyevich Shaumyan. (Stormy applause.) In the Baku Council of People's Commissars—the first plenipotentiary governmental organ of the Soviet power in the Transcaucasus—Alesha Dzhabaridze occupied the position of people's commissar of internal affairs, while remaining at the same time chairman of the Baku Soviet. The Baku Council of People's Commissars operated as a truly revolutionary, socialist government, enjoying the full trust and support of the workers. Guided by Lenin's ideas, using the experience of socialist construction in Soviet Russia, the Bolsheviks of Azerbaijan undertook the realization of socialist changes, consolidation and expansion of the Soviet power.

The creative work of the Baku Council of People's Commissars, like all the revolutionary happenings in Azerbaijan, were at the center of attention of Com. Lenin, the RCP(b) Central Committee and the government of Soviet Russia. They took all measures to provide material and moral aid to the people of Baku. There were sent to Baku military detachments, arms, ammunition and food.

With Dzhabaridze's active participation, organs were established of the new people's power, the formation of a workers' and peasants' militia was started. Under his guidance the Commissariat of Internal Affairs fought against sabotage of all industrialists and for the strict carrying out of the decrees of the Soviet power and vigilantly protected the revolutionary order.

at the most difficult time, when the fate of the Soviet power was being decided, when Mensheviks, social-revolutionaries, "Bukharinists" and Dashnaks stood in one row in the camp of counterrevolution, Shcheparev together with his fighting comrades courageously defended the gains of the Soviet power. The Baku commissars acted decisively against the treacherous decision of the counterrevolutionary parties on inviting the English to Baku ostensibly in defense of the Soviet power against the German-Turkish interventionists, "The imperialist aspirations," it was stated in the appeal signed by Shcheparev and Shcheparev, "regardless of where they might originate will always meet a most decisive rebuff from the side of the Baku proletariat..." C. J. Lenin valued this position of the Baku comrades as "the only step worthy of socialists based not on words but on deeds."

But the forces were too uneven. Toward the end of July 1918, the foreign interventionists and internal counterrevolution succeeded in overthrowing the Soviet power in Baku. On the night of 19-20 September, English interventionists and their socialist-revolutionary underlings brutally shot on Transcaucasian lands the leaders of the commune--the 18 Baku commissars.

Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev called the activity of the Baku Commune a glorious episode of courage and selflessness. "It was headed," he said, "by Stepan Shcheparev, Meskhi Akhmedov, Alexei Shcheparev, Ivan Violeto, Grigoriy Koryanov, Yakov Levit, Mir Ismail Vesirov and other courageous fighters of the Leninist guard. Their names alone express the wonderful traditions of internationalism for which the Baku proletariat has been famous as of yore." (Tumultuous applause.) Both the party organization and the workers of Azerbaijan have been and always will be faithful at all stages of the struggle for and the building of a new life to these glorious revolutionary and internationalist traditions of the Baku working class. (Tumultuous, continuous applause.)

Comrades! The name of Alexei Shcheparev has been included forever in the chronicles of our glorious Leninist party. It will be handed down from generation to generation as a symbol of unending will, irreproachable purity and selfless service to the ideas of Leninism. Shcheparev left a deep mark in the history of the revolutionary movement of the Russian proletariat. He was a brilliant organizer and talented propagandist, a fine communicator and brave fighter and a remarkable publicist.

A striking side of the moral and political profile of Shcheparev was ardent internationalism. Internationalist convictions, a truly internationalist feeling permeated the entire life and work of the Bolshevik and made him close and accessible to workers of the most varied nationalities. He emphatically affirmed the essence of the international unity of the working people as bourgeois nationalists and smashed the hypocrisy of the "ardent supporters" of national interests and their vain attempts to isolate the workers of the Transcaucasus, to render them from the leading force of the revolution--the Russian workers. Speaking from class, Marxist-Leninist positions, Shcheparev underscored that the successful solution of the

consequences with fear and terror--death-carrying epidemics, poverty and ruin, "typhoid hunger for long years to come."

"Away with bloody power!", "Long live disarmament of the peoples--as a true guarantee of the durability of peace!"--Alexis Danaparidze called forth.

These appeals sound timely today; they, as it were, are addressed to all people of good will fighting today against the forces of aggression, for durable peace and security of peoples. These flaming lines are one of the many testimonies of the fact that only communists, true fighters for the future and flourishing of mankind, inevitably speak from positions of a consistent and effective revolutionary humanism, as proponents of way, adherents of friendship and cooperation among peoples. (Tumultuous applause.)

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government invariably carry out the Leninist peace-loving foreign policy aimed at the prevention of war, real disarmament, strengthening of the security of peoples. But, as we know, the international situation has become markedly difficult recently. The imperialist forces, first of all certain circles in the United States, have taken a course inimical to the cause of detente, a course aimed at increasing the arms race, one that leads to intensification of the danger of war. Speculating on the events in Afghanistan, the enemies of peace have unleashed a shameless anti-Soviet campaign. They are spreading malicious assertions of ostensibly expansionist plans of the Soviet Union in regard to Iran, Pakistan or other countries of this region.

Answering a question in his replies to questions of the "TRAVDA" correspondent, providing a worthy rebuke to all those who are trying to speak of our country in the language of the "cold war," he spoke of the inalienability of the Leninist foreign-policy course as determined by the decisions of the long years. "This course," Leonid Il'ich said, "combines a consistent love of peace with firm rebuffing of aggression. It has justified itself in past decades, and we shall adhere to it in the future. No one shall divert us from this course." (Tumultuous applause.)

Answering: The brutal destruction of the 26 June commissars was felt with great pain in the hearts of the workers of Azerbaijan and the entire Transcaucasia. After our indignation against the butchers developed the broad masses of workers of Soviet Russia and provoked a mighty wave of hate towards the most evil enemies of workers and social progress--imperialism and a new surge of revolutionary solidarity and energy in the struggle for the triumph of the cause of great October in Azerbaijan. The 18th of April 1938 became a turning point in the historical struggle of the Azerbaijani people. (Tumultuous applause.) The establishment of the Soviet power and the formation of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic forthwith opened the selfless struggle of the Enikseviks and all workers of Azer. SSR for freedom and peace that of Alexis Danaparidze, Stepan Shaumyan, Mehmed Aliyev, Iran fighters and their fighting comrades-in-arms. (Tumultuous applause.)

the revolutionary traditions of outstanding revolutionaries, glorious sons of our people, has become a worthwhile tradition, carrying a rich ideological, internationalist content. In recent years there have been triumphal commemorations of the jubilee of Varisan Varisanyan, Stepan Shaumyan and Mikhail Frunze and today of Alexan Shapardze. These happenings have enriched the social and political life of Azerbaijan and become illustrations of socialist internationalism and friendship of peoples, a characteristic feature of an atmosphere of high political activity of workers existing in our republic. (Stormy applause.)

The central committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan proceeds from the fact the preparations for and celebration of memorable dates connected with the work of Leninist Bolsheviks, who dedicated their lives to the struggle for the Soviet power raise the level and effectiveness of ideological work and promote continuity to the development of revolutionary traditions and the drawing of the young generation to the work experience of the fighters for communism. We shall henceforward propagandize, develop and enrich the revolutionary and international traditions of Azerbaijan's party organization and we shall henceforward bring up our workers and our youth on the heroic examples of the life and work of Leninist Bolsheviks, and we shall also henceforward educate the workers of the republic in the spirit of fraternity and friendship of peoples and in the spirit of love and respect for the great Russian people and all the peoples of the Soviet Union. (Stormy, continuous applause.)

A developed socialist society has been built in our country, being the embodiment of the ideas of October and the ideas of Lenin. The Soviet Union has become a tremendous power whose example serves as an attractive force for the peoples of all continents.

At the stage of developed socialism of unprecedented successes, Azerbaijan has achieved a truly magnificent ascent. The epigraph to the book of labor chronicles of the republic in the seventies uses the words of Leonid Brezhnev: "Azerbaijan strides broadly!" (Stormy applause.)

The confident progress of the republic's economy is convincingly borne out by the achievements attained by the 10th Five-Year Plan. Azerbaijan's industry fulfilled ahead of schedule, in three years and four months, the five-year targets for the growth rate of overall volume of production. In the four years, industrial production increased 16.5 percent versus the planned 18.5 percent. The growth of gross agricultural production was 40 percent instead of the 15 percent provided by the five-year plan. In the four years, five-year targets for sale to the state of grain, vegetables and fruits were fulfilled. Procurement of grain, raw cotton, grapes, vegetables, fruits and tea leaf significantly exceeded their plans.

The year 1979 was a record year for all indicators of industrial and agricultural production. Industrial workers fulfilled ahead of schedule the product sales plan and the plan for the production of most of the important

crops of grain, cotton, tobacco, etc. The plan, which was the basis of the work of the republic, was fulfilled. Crops of grain, cotton, tobacco, etc. were grown and harvested in the republic. In all sectors of the national economy, intensive factors—growth of labor productivity, return on investment, yield, product quality and the like—have been determining.

Our successes are the fruits of the Leninist national policy of the party and the fatherly attention and concern of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and Comrade N. S. Khrushchev for the well-being and happiness of the Azerbaijanian people. (Enthusiasm, continuous applause.)

In September 1978, Lenin's office awarded the Order of Lenin to the capital of the republic—to the city of Baku. The high assessment of the work of the party organization and active labor efforts of all the people of Azerbaijan given by Comrade N. S. Khrushchev, his advice, directives and recommendations became a life-giving source of new initiatives and accomplishments. They are an inspiring stimulus for the workers of Azerbaijan in the struggle for the realization of the decisions of the 25th congress and the militant tasks set for the party and the country by the November (1979) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and in the socialist competition for raising efficiency of production and quality of all work.

It was the first year of the new decade that we have entered and we lived with many important events in the life of the Soviet Government. First of all, it can be rightfully called Leninist. A most important document of the party—the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin"—specified a program of action for each party organization. Our task, as demanded by the Central Committee, is to launch energetic political and organizational work on preparations for the jubilee and to concentrate efforts on the fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th party congress, the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and urgent tasks of communist construction, as well as the vigorous strengthening of the economic and defensive might of our country.

Our year is a year of active preparation for the 25th CPSU congress. For the workers of the republic and its party organization it is the year of the 100th anniversary of Azerbaijan SSR and the formation of the communist party of Azerbaijan. The year 1980 is the final year of the 10th five-year plan and the foundation on which the next five-year plan will be built. Our task should be permeated by an understanding of the responsibility and importance of the motto of this year—to live, to work and to strive to the Leninist, communist way. (Enthusiasm, continuous applause.)

Our workers and people are marching in one formation with all the peoples of the country in a mood of high political and labor enthusiasm to mark the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin and the 60-year jubilee of Soviet Azerbaijan and the communist party of the republic. Patriotic movement and

can initiated among the labor collectives for the fulfillment of personal five-year targets by 22 April 1960; the workers of industry are competing for fulfillment of the five-year plan for the growth rate of production volumes for four years and three months. We have no doubt that the commitments made will be successfully fulfilled. (Stormy applause.)

Dear comrades! Today we recall Mayakovskiy's wonderful words:

Let
our common monument
be
socialism
built
in action.

And the successes which we have already attained and the victories that are still to be achieved make us a report by the descendants of Lenin and the Party to the 70-year commissars. (Tumultuous, continuous applause.) The commissars even today are in our fighting ranks. Their life and achievement like a torch light for us the road to the future.

In marking the sixty-year jubilee of their republic, the workers of Azerbaijan again and again turn to the source of the victories of the Soviet power and express an ardent love and gratitude to the courageous fighters for communism and to one of the outstanding figures of our great revolution--Aleksa Janaparidze. (Stormy, continuous applause.)

Glory to the remarkable guards of Leninist Bolsheviks! (Stormy applause.)

Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union! (Stormy applause.)

Long live Leninism--Banner of revolutionary renewal of the world! (Stormy applause.)

Long live communism! (Stormy, continuous applause. Everybody stands.

They resound: "Glory to the heroes of October!", "Long live the friendship and fraternity of the Soviet peoples!", "Glory to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its Leninist Central Committee!")

At the triumphal meeting there appeared with speeches: CPSU member since 1928 G.A. Reayev, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia G.S. Imanidze, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia G.M. Voskanyan, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenia M.M. Mollayeva, CPSU member since 1919, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Hero of Socialist Labor A.G. Temel'yanov, brigade leader of heat-treatment specialists of Machine Building Plant Imeni Lieutenant Schmidt, Deputy to the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet A.M. Maginov, brigade leader of cotton-growing brigade of Kolshok Imeni F.A. Janaparidze Ardznabedinskiv Rayon, Hero of Socialist Labor

... Adalatova, first secretary of the board of the republic writers union, People's Writer of Azerbaijan I.A. Kamsarov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Komsovol Central Committee B.H. Husik-Zade, the daughter of Alexea Zhabaridze--L.A. Zhabaridze.

The speeches of Comrades G.N. Yenukidze, G.N. Voskanjan, L.M. Tolilaveva, V.M. Temel'yanov and L.A. Zhabaridze appear in today's issue of the paper.

The Soviet people, the speakers said, will never forget the fearless knights of the revolution, who under the banner of Lenin's party of Bolsheviks went to fight against fearism and in encounters with the forces of internal counterrevolution and the interventionists defended the power of the Soviets. Alexea Zhabaridze, a prominent figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and one of the leaders of the glorious Baku Commune belongs at right to the cohort of these courageous heroes--the 26 Baku commissars. All his life was dedicated to the struggle for the triumph of the cause of Lenin, the ideals of communism and the happiness of the people. Fidelity to revolutionary duty, boiling, truly inexhaustible energy, wonderful organizational abilities, steadfastness and fearlessness won for Alexea Zhabaridze exceptional prestige and popularity among the broad strata of workers.

Pious descendants, said the speakers, sacredly hold the memory of Zhabaridze and the other fallen heroes. The ideas for which they fought live today in the glorious achievements of the workers of Soviet Azerbaijan attained under the leadership of the Communist Party and the outstanding successes found in the development of the economy, science and culture and better well-being. The dreams of Alexea Zhabaridze and his glorious comrades have been realized in the socialist virgin soil of the land of the Soviets and in its remarkable present.

The great achievement of Alexea Zhabaridze, as of all the Baku commissars, as emphasized in the speeches, is of tremendous, permanent importance for communist upbringing of new generations of our youth and all workers of Azerbaijan. Young patriots use for their example the glorious knits of the revolution. They learn from them selfless service to the cause of the party and the glorious to give their life in the name of the great ideals of communism.

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DEFICIENCIES IN FULFILLING PARTY DIRECTIVES IN UKRAINE

Moscow. PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 80

Article by M. Odinets and A. Chernyak

Text: A party decision... Usually that is a charge with great mobilizing force, a specific plan of action for Party organizations and labor collectives. But it often happens that adopted decisions do not leave the expected traces in the lives of organizations. Sometimes after a given resolution proves to be unfulfilled a second is adopted, and a third. All this impedes the matter.

Serious attention was given to the reinforcement of executive discipline, as is known, by the 25th CPSU Congress and the November 1979 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Questions about the preparation of decisions and monitoring of their fulfillment also constantly find reflection in the pages of PRAVDA. Broad reader interest has been aroused by the letters of I. Rostnashvili, a lathe hand in Tbilisi, and R. Chebukina, a construction worker in Belgorod, which gave rise to the start of a new column in the newspaper: "Party Life: The Authority of Decisions." Many comments have been received, some of which are published below.

In letters that arrive at PRAVDA, including those from the Ukraine, it is noted that the Party committees are doing comprehensive and widespread work on increasing the validity, authority and effectiveness of adopted decisions and improve the monitoring of the fulfillment of directives of the Party and government. Some experience has also been accumulated. I would like to begin the conversation with that.

Mr. Kryuchkov: Yes, a great deal is being done. We all understand that the accomplishment of new complex tasks in the concluding stage of the Five-Year Plan requires maximum collectedness, organization and a distinct discipline of execution. These questions are constantly in the field of vision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Republic and the Party committees in the localities. In our opinion not bad experience. The Dnepropetrovskiy Party obkom is working fruitfully in that direction. I think Yevgeniy Viktorovich will speak in greater detail.

...decisions we also have initial shortcomings. One of the reasons is insufficient study of the question. But what hinders studying as it should be done? Scarcy, lack of system. At times the quantitative factor becomes a goal in itself. Each section strives to implement its own through the system, and one can understand the comrades. The examiners still frequently judge the work of a section or committee by whether a given question was raised at a session of the bureau or plenum.

Now at a session of the bureau or plenum we bring up one very important question, as a rule. Corrections have also been introduced into the procedure for preparation of resolutions. We acquaint members of the committee in advance about the agenda of the next plenum or session of the bureau. We ask the comrades to make suggestions and comments on that problem.

1. Ilyenko: I have just returned from L'vov, where in the instructions of the central committee of the Communist Party of the republic I studied that question within a commission. And here is what attracted attention: many valuable suggestions and comments of communists, expressed in plenums and party meetings, are not reflected in the resolutions. Unfortunately, that also is observed with us. As a rule, work on a decision ends before the meeting or session of the bureau.

2. Bachalevskiy: And in vain. The ability to use the collective wisdom and experience makes it possible to get out at times from an apparently hopeless situation. I recall when we started to reconstruct the Yuzhnyy Ore Concentration Combine, people came to the obkom and said: we will lose 300,000 tons of pellets in that case. What were we to do? We assembled the planners, builders and operating people. We added this and that. As a result a plan of creative collaboration of all those in that matter of organization was born. The reconstruction proceeded without damage and was completed ahead of schedule.

3. Statinova: Many resolutions of superior agencies are still duplicated unnecessarily.

4. Zakharov: This is especially noticeable in the primary organizations, where in the final account they all arrive.

5. Mas'vanenko: There also are erroneous, not thought-out, so-called "conditional" decisions. Shall we say, they propose that we construct a technical fabrics factory in Lisichansk. Both the oblast and the ministry of the republic object categorically. There is no manpower or engineering communications in Lisichansk. To construct a factory, in essence it is necessary to construct a whole new city. It is more advisable to attach it to another place. But at the insistence of the union ministry it was decided to build in Lisichansk. We simply do not know how it is to be done.

Readers of RAVDA also point out another aspect of this problem: preferential treatment of local organizations. Individual party committees and

high. Expressed here at times are personal disorganization and insufficient experience, and our non-exacting nature and liberalism.

Recall, at a recent plenum of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party it was noted that the director of the Kievskoye Association of the Meat Industry, L. Gumenyuk, simultaneously sent in 14 addresses a telegram saying that due to a shortage of salt the association is not coping with its task. Noise was raised all over the republic, but nothing was done to correct the matter...

M. Bryuchenkov: Such facts receive a harsh evaluation. Recently a severe reprimand with a notation on the report card was announced for the deputy minister of Installation and Specialized Work of the republic, Yu. Bashmakov, who gave little attention to organizing fulfillment of directives of the Party and government and used his official position for personal purposes. He was released from his position. The former secretary of the ministry Party committee also was punished.

V. Gulyevsky: Just as severe measures were adopted with respect to the "Red'shevik" plant. Because decisions on economic questions are adopted and then not executed, the guilt of the Party committees is unquestionable, but the Union and the ministries are no less guilty.

M. Koromenko: The reports of economists help reinforce Party and labor discipline. I recall how carefully I had prepared myself when they heard my report on the further development of the L'vov quality system at the plenum of the Party gorkom.

V. Solotin: As noted at the November 1979 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, it is necessary for ministers and other managers of sectors and departments to hear reports on the course of fulfillment of adopted decisions and to reinforce the executive character in all the links.

...The participants in this session raised very many questions about the preparation of decisions, the monitoring and verification of execution, the inculcation of executive character and the reinforcement of discipline in the light of the requirements of the November 1979 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Experience was shared and proposals and desires were expressed. In essence we have presented only fragments of the discussion that was held. The readers have the opportunity to continue it.

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ACTIVITIES OF ATHEIST ORGANIZATION IN BALTIC AREA

Cartoonings of Atheist Education

Moscow AREA : ZEMLIYA in Russian No 10, 1930, p. 10.

Article by I. Anderson, Secretary of the Latvian Party Central Committee:
"With Concern for Effectiveness"⁷

For centuries the Latvian people have developed a wealth of anti-religious and atheistic traditions. The revolutionary social-democrats in the 1900s used groups and cultural-educational societies of workers made skillful use of them to conduct an atheistic propaganda campaign exposing the social role of religion and the church. In the years of the 1905-1907 Revolution Latvia was engulfed by a wave of so-called "religious demonstrations," during which revolutionary songs were heard instead of "sacred music," and the parishioners listened to impassioned speeches that unmasked the patriarchy and its servitors in cassocks instead of divine services.

The widespread dissemination of freethinking and atheism among the popular masses, especially the urban and rural proletariat, was one of the important factors depriving the clerical counterrevolution of its political strength upon the masses in the years of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the Civil War.

It is noteworthy that in Latvia there was no detachment of the White Guards, who operated under the guise of religion like "the regiments of Jesus" or "the Archangel Michael" and committed savage reprisals against the revolutionaries. Separation of the church from the state and schools from the church received nationwide support in Soviet Latvia. Even the reactionary bourgeoisie, who succeeded in coming to power in 1920 with the backing of the imperialist powers, had to reckon with this fact.

After when the Soviet power was restored in Latvia the profound social changes that took place in the republic and the development of the people's culture and education, as well as the purposeful educational work of the Party organizations, served to weaken the influence of religion and the

years (and is today the source of believers in the republic. In recent years thousands of people have taken the stands of materialist ideology. We see it as a matter of purposeful, effective work in the workers' ideological education, as it is pointed out in the Veres of the Party Central Committee on Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Educational Work.

Atheist indoctrination is a component part of this work. Today a definite system of atheist indoctrination has been formed in the cities and rayons of the republic, in workers' collectives, in educational institutions, and in places of residence. Over 3,000 atheist-agitators are working with individual believers. Introduction of socialist rituals into people's way of life, a differentiated approach to the various sociographic groups and persuasions, and use of all ways and means of propaganda are showing good results. The atheist councils under the rayons and rayons have, as a rule, well.

We have more 1,000 lecturers working directly on problems of scientific atheism, and the number of lectures on this subject is increasing. Over 9,700 lectures on atheism were given last year, nearly twice the number in 1970, with emphasis on questions of world outlook and communist morality, formation and development of the intellect of the Soviet man, freedom of conscience and socialist democracy.

We note the increased number of lectures given directly in workers' collectives, educational institutions and places of residence as a gratifying circumstance. In the Valskyerakly Rayon center, for example, a lecturing bureau for pensioners attended by both unbelievers and believers has been active for 15 years. After the lectures and film showings the audience shares its impressions with family members and neighbors. There has been a similar lecture bureau at the House of Culture of the Republic Council of Trade Unions for more than 15 years. Here believers can not only listen to the lectures but also get answers to questions that interest them.

Other forms of atheist propaganda are also in extensive use. For example, lecture days, subject evenings, evenings of questions and answers on problems of scientific atheism, and scientific-theoretical conferences, especially those based on sociological studies, are very popular. Such conferences have been held in Tekatpilsakly Rayon ("Place and Role of Sociological Studies in the System of Workers' atheist indoctrination"), in Liyepaya city ("Ways and Means of Effective Atheist Indoctrination Under the Present Conditions"), and in Riga ("Results and Prospects of Consolidating Materialist Ideology in the Latvian SSR"). These conferences emphasized problems of enhancing the effectiveness of atheist indoctrination in the light of the distinctive features of the various social groups and persuasions existing in the area of the republic.

The potentials of other areas of ideological work are also widely used in scientific-atheist propaganda. And this is no accident. Atheist indoctrination is an integral part of communist education, and it is inseparable from ideological-political, labor, moral, international and other areas of ideological work.

The authors are grateful to the referees for their valuable comments and suggestions which have improved the manuscript.

1. The first step in the process of developing a policy is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific information required.

qualified according to local conditions. Such a department was founded in Riga back in 1961. Hundreds of students have graduated from it and become qualified propagandists and organizers of atheist work. Over 150 students are attending the branches of the University of Marxism-Leninism under the Riga and Daugavpils persons.

Outsiders study of scientific atheist theory and party propaganda methods, the students acquire experience in practical work. In every course they receive lectures which are then discussed and criticized, and they do special propaganda work. At the present time, for example, in Riga almost all the chairs of the rayon atheists councils, heads of sections for scientific atheist propaganda of the rayon branches of the Znamyer Society, heads of departments of scientific atheism in the people's universities, and members of the atheists councils in the big enterprises are graduates of the University of Marxism-Leninism.

The founding of the Republic Atheists School in 1973 with a 2-year program helped to improve personnel training. We usually send propagandists to this school who have already taken a course in the basics of scientific atheism in the people's universities or in the University of Marxism-Leninism. The curriculum includes study of party propaganda methods, public speaking and psychology. The school has already graduated three classes, and some 70 qualified propagandists and organizers of atheist work have been assigned to the cities and regions of the republic.

Working propagandists from the ranks of youth is also being emphasized now. For instance, the Young Lecturer's School is operating in the Daugavpils Pedagogical Institute under the Militant Atheists Club. Its managers are looking for working methods that would interest youth. During the course the young propagandists are required to attend the more experienced comrades' questions and participate in the discussion of their lectures. In this way the lecturers are already quite well prepared for their first speeches and can soon be included in practical work. The Young Lecturer's School graduates 20-25 persons a year. Student conferences on questions of scientific atheism that are held in some VUZes, the Riga Medical Institute for example, and train qualified propagandists from the ranks of the students.

Improvement of atheist propaganda also depends upon further improvement of the qualifications of the existing contingent of propagandists. The republic seminars play an important part in this. They are devoted to such subjects as analysis of the activities and ideologies of the various denominations in the republic, differentiation of religion under the present conditions, study of Lenin's atheist legacy, etc. The same purpose is served by seminars, theoretical conferences, and the methodological work of the atheist sections in the cities and rayon branches of the Znamyer Society.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Decree of the Party Central Committee on the State and Measures for Improvement of Propaganda Lectures, a great effort to publish materials "in aid of the lecturer" is made by the scientific-methodological council for scientific atheism of the republic Znamyer Society. The brochures are written by leading scholars, VUZ teachers, and experienced lecturers.

Nevertheless there are still some gaps in the training of atheist propagandists. The necessary control over the implementation of the study plans is lacking. In some cases, so that some graduates of the atheist departments of the people's universities do not acquire adequate knowledge. The students' mastery of the studied material is not accurately checked. In particular, students of the departments of the people's universities will pass neither examinations nor tests upon completing their studies. The principles of selection of students for the departments of scientific atheism of the University of Marxism-Leninism and the departments of the people's universities have not been completely thought out. For example, in the case of every admission it turns out that many come there by chance. This leads to a considerable number of failures in the first months of instruction. For instance, in 1978 40 of the 100 first-year students in the Department of Scientific Atheism of the Propaganda Faculty of the University of Marxism-Leninism dropped out, and most of them discontinued their studies in the first half year. It was found that some students misunderstood the nature of the course and did not know that the studies require much independent work and are intended to train qualified propagandists. And even among those continuing their studies there are some who do not intend to take an active part as atheist propagandists in the future.

Great discrepancy between the level of the students' theoretical knowledge and their ability to apply it in practice is another defect in the training of propagandists. The gap can be eliminated if the organizations of the Znanie Society will enlist the students of the atheist departments in work during the period of their instruction. This will be an added incentive to more serious study of theory. Many years' experience shows that those who begin propaganda work while studying become the best prepared lecturers.

It would also be noted that both the rayon organizations of the Znanie Society and the party organizations sometimes simply forget about the graduates of the atheist departments and faculties.

Summarizing, there are both successes and unsolved problems in the selection and training of lecturing personnel in the republic. Elimination of a number of defects in this important field of ideological work will undoubtedly help to further improve the public's atheist indoctrination and will be an essential contribution to the successful implementation of the Decree of the Party Central Committee on Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Theoretical work.

APPENDIX "Annual Nauka i religiya", 1979

Atheist Education Among Youth

Moscow NAUKA i RELIGIYA in Russian No 10, 1978...

[Article by L. Chernysheva, executive secretary of the Managing Board of the Karelian Republic Organization of the Znanie Society: "Much Has Been Done"]

[Text] The propagandists of the scientific outlook in Karelia have already done much to carry out the Decree of the Party Central Committee on the State and Measures for Improvement of Propaganda Lectures. For example, the number

of lectures on fighting religious "heresy" has been increased and their quality improved. Atheist indoctrination methods have become more varied. Our best forces have been enlisted in lecturing. For instance, members of the scientific-methodological council for atheism under the Managing Board of the Republic Organization of the Znamye Society gave a series of lectures on atheist subjects in one of the shops of the Sogaz Tractor Plant.

When 1977 was declared the Year of the Child, we prepared a special series called "Children and Religion" to aid the lecturers. Methodological works will be prepared on the subject of "Effect of the Baptism Ceremony on Children's Health," and it is planned to publish the methodological manuals "Religion in Ancient Karelia" by A. Ya. Stepanov, "Atheistic Indoctrination of Masses in Regional Studies" by V. P. Vershov, et al.

In March a series of public lectures was organized on the subject of "Art and Religion" for students of the university, the pedagogical institute and the A. S. Shostakovich School of Music and for the instructors and teachers of the city. Lectures were given by staff members of the Leningrad Museum of History of Religion and Atheism, including the subjects "Musical Art and Religion," "Russian Composers and the Orthodox Church," "The Theater and Religion," and "Freethinking in Russian Folklore." The lectures enjoyed great success with the audiences.

The plan prepared by the bureau of the scientific-methodological council for atheist propaganda includes measures to enrich and further expand propaganda, to train and improve the qualifications of propagandists, and to improve methodological work with them. It is planned in particular to analyze the content of the lectures, to prepare practical recommendations for their improvement, to complete a sociological study among the students, and to take an active part in developing scientifically substantiated representations and in preparing publications for further improvement of the atheist indoctrination of students.

1977/1978 Journal "Nauka i religiya", 1977

1977/1978 JOURNAL "Nauka i religiya" in Russian No 10, 1977

Excerpt by V. V. Vityayev, graduate student of the Institute of Scientific Atheism of the Academy of Social Sciences Under the CPSU Central Committee: "The 'Small Approach'"

"Text" was read to lecture in one of the collectives of the Estonian Maritime Steamship Line on the subject of "Problems of Freedom of Conscience and the Current Ideological Conflict." After the lecture the comrades displayed cargoes of the output of the Western clerical centers, which their emissaries try to deliver to Soviet seamen in foreign ports.

such attention, by the way, on the part of religious organizations to young people from the Baltic republics is no novelty to us. For various reasons, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia have a special place in the plans of such Western religious organizations as the Slavic Mission, the International Federation of Lutherans, the Light to the East missionary union et al. Nor are the many other organizations idle. They send their emissaries by the tourist route, who bring in religious and often anti-Soviet literature. Under these circumstances it is clear that youth must be trained to put up an adequate resistance to ideological diversions.

In 1976-1977 the Central Committee of the LKSM [Lenin Communist Union of Youth] of Estonia jointly with the sociology sector of the Institute of History of the Estonian SSR made some sociological studies to determine young people's attitudes toward religion and atheism. Their materials enabled the Komsomol committees to make corrections in the work on atheist indoctrination of youth, to combat the influence of bourgeois ideology more effectively, and to improve ideological-educational work as a whole. And now it is safe to say that experience with effective atheistic counterpropaganda work has been acquired in Estonia.

The series of lectures, for example, have been widely distributed. This year the Komsomol committees jointly with the organizations of the Republic Exchange Society are giving series of lectures on "Freedom of Conscience in the USSR," "Youth as the Main Object of the Ideological Conflict Between Religion and Atheism," "The USSR Constitution as a Manifestation of True Humanism," et al.

The young atheist clubs have made a good showing. For example, the Atos Club has been active for 15 years at the Tallin Polytechnic Institute, gaining wide popularity among the students and youth of the city. Besides disseminating atheistic knowledge and training qualified atheist-lecturers, the club makes a great effort to expose various kinds of bourgeois-clerical falsifications. Meetings are frequently arranged here with youths and girls who have visited abroad.

The republican Komsomol organizations have made a more significant effort to introduce new Soviet holidays and ceremonies into youth's way of life, especially the Summer Days of Youth. This holiday was started at the suggestion of the Komsomol members of Paldiski Rayon, and for more than two decades it has been one of the most popular ones with the boys and girls of Estonia.

All party organizations of the republic and most of the Komsomol ones have drafted "Overall Plans of Ideological Work" and are now successfully applying them. They include atheist indoctrination in a special section. Under the party committees' guidance the Komsomol members are steadily improving this system among youth, with the main emphasis on pointing out the advantages of the socialist way of life, the great economic, political and intellectual achievements of the Soviet people, and the triumph of socialist democracy.

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RELIGIOUS FREEDOM AND CITIZENS' RIGHTS DISCUSSED

Vilnius TIESA in Lithuanian 21 Sep 79 p 2

[Article by Antanas Burkauskas, doctor of jurisprudence: "The Soviet Constitution and Freedom of Conscience"]

[Text] In the Soviet Constitution of mature socialism there are norms of principle and propositions which expand on the legal guarantees of citizens' equality, as they had been formulated in earlier Soviet Constitutions, and which indicate the directions and the means by which the socialist state promotes an individual's development and strengthens the socialist foundations of its citizens' equality and freedom. The preamble stresses this aspect: "It is a society, whose principle of existence is everyone's concern for the welfare of each, and each individual's concern with the wellbeing of all." This thought is made tangible in many of the articles. In accordance with the communist ideal of "free development of each as the condition of the free development of all," the 20th Article of the Constitution states that "the State makes it its purpose to expand real possibilities, so that its citizens can use their creative potential, capabilities and talent to develop the whole person."

These are the important fundamentals of a peoples socio-economic and social-political equality. The requirements for their unconditional realization are stated in Article 6 of the USSR Constitution. (Lithuanian SSR Constitution, Article 5.)

The Soviet Constitution guarantees its citizens the freedom of conscience, i.e., the right to profess any religious belief or not to profess any, to practice religious worship or conduct atheistic propaganda. To instigate discord or intolerance in connection with religious beliefs is prohibited. (USSR Constitution, Article 52, LSSR Constitution, Article 50.) The Soviet Constitution proclaims that the church is separate from the state and the schools are separate from the church.

The constitutional strengthening of freedom of conscience within the Soviet Union denies one of the most shameful and dangerous tools of social oppression and inequality, the union of religion and state, and the classifying

of citizens according to religious affiliation. This still exists in many countries where the exploiting classes base their rule on one or another religion, and are not at all timid in stressing this in their constitutions. Religious intolerance toward representatives of another faith or toward atheists still remains the prop of social antagonism in many countries.

Lenin's Decree on Freedom of Conscience

The Marxist-Leninist program of freedom of conscience was for the first time consistently realized after the Great October Socialist Revolution. Having abolished social and economic oppression, the Soviet government suspended and curtailed the ties of the exploiting classes with religious organizations, separated the church from the state and assured legal and political preconditions for true realization of freedom of conscience.

One of the first acts of the Soviet government regarding citizens' rights to freedom of conscience and its guarantees was the 23 January 1918 decree by the Council of People's Commissars, "On the Separation of Church from the State and School from the Church." It is called the Leninist Decree, since V. Lenin was its initiation and he edited the decree text and signed it.

After proclaiming that "the church is separable from the state" (Art. 1), the Decree stated the substance of freedom of conscience: "Every citizen may profess any religion or none" (Art. 1). Incidentally, in Lenin's footnote to this article it is pointed out that "... all indications of religious affiliation of citizens shall be excised from all official documents." This means that neither in the records issued by places of employment or government departments, nor in other official papers, must a person's attitude toward religion be noted. (It is self-evident that those instances, where a person is a minister of religious worship and has no other occupation, constitute an exception.)

The Decree established the main directions and measures for implementing freedom of conscience. To wit: it prohibited the issuance of any local laws or resolutions limiting freedom of conscience or establishing any preferences or privileges for those citizens who belong to a particular religious organization; abolished the restriction of citizens' rights in connection with their profession of religious belief or nonprofession of any religion; excluded religious rites and ceremonies from state offices and public organizations; abolished the religious oath in courts of law; instituted civil registry of marriages and births; separated the school from the church, prohibited the teaching of religion in all institutions of learning where general subjects are taught; abolished state subsidies to religious organizations; nationalized church property.

The Decree established an important material guarantee of freedom of religion: "Buildings and articles intended for the purpose of prayer,

...the right of freedom of conscience, are given for the use of spiritual and religious organizations.

At the same time the decree pointed out that "the performance of religious rites is insured insofar as it does not violate public order and does not undermine the rights of citizens of Soviet Republics."

Williamson H. Williams

It was based on his religious views, upon the performance of civic duties. Based on his religious organizations, whose activities have an inciteful nature of which play against the rights of citizens, are harmful to the peoples' well-being.

Thus, for the first time now, etc. freedom of conscience in the Soviet Union became a constitutional principle. The 2nd Article of USSR's constitution of nature socialism and the 50th Article of our own republic's constitution declare: "Citizens are guaranteed freedom of conscience, ... the right to profess any religion or none, to practice religious worship or to promote atheistic propaganda."

It is prohibited to instigate discord or intolerance in connection with religious beliefs.

The church in the Soviet Union is separate from the state and the school, separate from the family.

The definition of "freedom of conscience" is defined here with the words "the right to profess any religion or to profess none." The 1936 USSR constitution's definition of "anti-religious propaganda" was changed into the term "atheistic propaganda." This has profound meaning, meaning it raised a much broader task--to foster a scientific, materialist, socialist peoples' world outlook.

The new constitution stated that freedom to perform religious worship and freedom of anti-religious propaganda is given to all citizens. The 1936 new constitution makes this more precise and states that the right to profess a religion or not to profess any, to practice religious worship or to engage in atheistic propaganda is guaranteed to all citizens of the USSR.

Measures for the Constitutional Strengthening of Freedom of Conscience

The merit of the Soviet constitutional norms and principles is their realization. The entire political system of Soviet society serves the realization of the laws and other legal norms of that society. The citizens' constitutional right to freedom of conscience is guaranteed by laws which detail and broaden the norms of Lenin's Decree and the Soviet constitution, which provide rules for establishing religious societies and their scope of

activity, the safeguarding of citizens' interests (the decision is pro-
posed - religious), or, on the contrary, --to refuse to practice any religious
activities. In this respect the most significant is the 1976 Lithuanian SSR
Law "On Strengthening Religious Society Regulations." This law defines a
religious community as a local society of no fewer than 20 members, which
gathers together believers of one form of worship, faith or leaning, who
are at least 18 years of age who have joined together for the common pur-
pose of satisfying their religious needs. In accordance with the princi-
ple of separation of state and school from the church, the law does not
provide such societies or groups of believers any of the rights of a ju-
ridical person, does not assign to them any state governmental tasks, nor
allows freely hired clergymen any role in organizing the society. For
this purpose there exists an established control system of local soviets
regarding religious societies and rules for the registration of religious
societies and groups.

Citizens are not discriminated against according to their religious be-
liefs and this has created the most favorable conditions for guaranteeing
freedom of conscience in our country. The number of believers in the
Soviet Union is systematically decreasing. However, there still are quite
a few problems.

The Needs of Believers and the Interests of All Citizens

The clergy and the religious societies often do not restrict themselves
to satisfying the religious needs of their congregations or groups of
believers. In violation of the right to freedom of conscience, not in-
frequently in conjunction with houses of prayer, organized teaching of
religion to children exists, the clergy visit citizens in their homes
or apartments without the latter's invitation or consent, and so on.
This is being promoted by religious ideological centers and activists
of the bourgeois world, to whom it appears possible, in the manner of
certain countries, to try to restore the dominating (or even the ruling)
status of the church in a socialist society.

The older inhabitants of the Lithuanian SSR well remember what an all-
encompassing influence the church had when the bourgeoisie ruled Lithuania.
The "struggle for religious freedom," which for supposedly humanitarian
considerations the Western world promotes in respect to the Soviet Union
and other socialist countries is none other than a struggle to restore
an oppressive society by attempting to turn the religious sentiments of
the believers into a tool for questioning or even rejecting the gains of
the building of socialism.

The norms of the Soviet Constitution and laws regulating freedom of
conscience safeguard the interests of all its citizens, relative to their
active social position, their creative work toward the building of social-
ism and communism and they aid in forming a scientific materialistic world
outlook. The realization of these norms, as well as of many other Soviet

citizens' right and freedom provided in the law, is often repeated in the various customs of social life and traditions, which, because of the historically worn-out stereotypes and conservative tendency of social consciousness are very tenacious. (p. 211) The various holidays, ceremonies, rituals, which have survived in everyday life and which were originally adopted from other social structures and used for centuries, do not disappear at once. They retain their religious characteristics and are often contrary to the principle of freedom of conscience.

We would think that the Soviets of Peoples' Deputies and their administrative apparatus also does not employ all of the powers of the Soviet government to safeguard the interests of citizens' freedom of conscience. Frequently, the clergy violate Soviet laws on religious demonstrations and funeral services. Occasionally some officials and citizens, by word or deed, insult the religious and demean the dignity of Soviet people only because of their belief in God or profession of some religion. These violations of the law are being eradicated. However, they must be completely eliminated.

RUSSIAN CIRCLES PERSIST IN NORTHERN CAUCASUS

Moscow NAIKA I RELIGIYA in Russian No 10, Oct 79 pp 31-32

Article by S. Umarov, candidate of historical sciences: "Sufism
These Days"

[Text] Before discussing the characteristics of contemporary Sufism, I would like to tell the readers a story collected by a friend of mine on one of his recent visits to his parents in his native "aul" [Caucasian mountain village]. I have changed his name and the name of the aul for ethical reasons. Here is what my friend, whom I will call Abakarov, learned.

"On this occasion I arrived in my native aul toward evening on Saturday. I found all my relatives at home. My father was glad to see me. He began bustling around and removing things from the living room. Among them I noticed prayer rugs. In honor of my arrival he spread out a large new rug on the floor. Anticipating a peaceful evening with the family, we were all in a good mood. But before an hour had passed, and sitting in the same living room of my father, I no longer felt at home at all. Here is what happened.

"Mother came in and said, 'Our mullah is coming.' There was alarm in her voice. For an instant my father's face became serious, concentrated, and somehow alien. He rose quickly and went out to meet the mullah. The guest, leaving his shoes in the entryway, came into the living room, blessed my arrival, and arranged himself on the rug in the corner, leaning on a large, soft pillow. My father sat next to him. The mullah said, 'Akhmat has arrived from our home aul in the mountains, and will soon be here. We will be in a circle of relatives tonight, and we will talk about family affairs. Everyone must be sent for.' Akhmat soon arrived, as the mullah promised, as did all of the male Abakarovs living in the aul, more than 20 people gathered. Among them, incidentally, were the kolkhos chairman and secretary of the rural Soviet.

"It got crowded in the living room. Everyone sat in a circle. The mullah moved slightly forward and began singing softly and slowly. All the rest

suggested that all Abakarevs contribute at least 2-3 rubles amount to erect this monument. Akmat's words were listened to attentively and approved. It seemed that everyone was particularly pleased that the Abakarevs could now join their own family sheikh.

When Akmat had finished speaking the group began singing a song about the heroic deeds of one of Imam Shamil's naibs. The lead singer asked where was the canyon, the mountain pass, the woods, and the river where the full leaders Tashu Hadji and Shamil fought bloody battles against legions of Tsarist troops, and they answered with the story of the tragic events. This song, like every folk song, made a powerful impression on the listeners and the singers. I myself listened to it with pleasure because it glorified courageous people. But the next song was completely religious; it consisted entirely of complaints addressed to the Prophet and to deceased sheikhs. The chief complaint was that the Sufis today do not have real living sheikhs to lead them along the righteous path.

Then the mullah told legends from the life of Tashu Hadji for the edification of those who were not too zealous in their faith.

The 1971 gathering lasted past midnight. The Abakarevs went their separate ways. My father aired out the living room and prepared to sleep. Neither he or I was disposed to conversation, so I went to my brother's room.

My brother fell silent. It had been hard for him to tell the story. Such things about it demanded thought. I knew that both he and his mother were educated people, that there was no place in their way of thinking and living for religion. But here in their father's house they had group services and religious hymns. I knew that nothing of the sort had occurred in their family earlier. But nonetheless, I asked him whether his father had been such an active Sufi before.

"That's the thing, he wasn't! My father has changed completely since he went on pension, since he built his house, when he no longer needed to work a great deal and his children were grown. Maybe that is the reason. Before he was very cool and cautious toward religion. He looked at mullahs with open irony and laughed at their pompousness and hypocrisy. I remember one time a mullah came to see us when he was working in his shop and I was playing in the yard. Father stopped working for a minute, exchanged a few general phrases with him, pointed out a place where the mullah could sit, and continued planing boards. The mullah frowned and began to reproach him for excessive involvement with secular affairs. In response to this criticism my father said that if no one did any more work than the mullahs, people would have to return to prehistoric caves. The insulted mullah left immediately. My father said that he did not need that kind of moral guidance.

are prepared at any time (but sometimes also following a precise schedule) to receive a Sufi group for performance of an intricate series of Muslim rituals.

Last year I spoke to the young workers of the Chechen-Ingush Garment Association. Most of the audience was made up of Chechens and Ingushes, and the subject of the lecture was "Muslim Religious Holidays and Rituals." During my lecture, naturally, I emphasized the character of the legal obligations of Muslim rituals and holidays. It was impossible not to point out the role and place of the above-described living rooms. The audience listened carefully, but I could feel their inner disapproval. No one tried to refute my arguments, however, because they were based on facts that my listeners were well aware of. It is worth mentioning that this was the first time they had heard a critical analysis of this situation.

They did not argue that the Sufi "living rooms" were a normal and progressive phenomenon. Instead they made statements like this: "In the first place, this is a private affair, within the family. In the second place, our living rooms are used for other things besides receiving guests to perform prayers. Everything that happens in our living rooms defines and develops our Chechen-Ingush national traditions and customs. The religious aspect is not primary here, it is incidental." Unfortunately, this deeply mistaken point of view has many followers today.

In reality, the small Sufi congregation comprises from five to 15 families of relatives, and it would seem that its actions are limited to family problems. The group devotes its primary attention to the everyday behavior of family members. The Sufis try to structure religious life in accordance with contemporary conditions.

Nevertheless, the congregation leaves its imprint on the ideology and orientation in life of its members. It plays a substantial part in the life of the unit, exerting a corresponding influence on the relatives of unit members. This influence often conflicts with the norms of socialist morality.

The congregation has its own approach to social, legal, and moral issues. The opinion of a Sufi congregation, interpreted as a "council" of a group of related (sometimes both related and neighboring) families, comes from the religious and life orientation of the Sufi activists who monitor the behavior of members of the entire congregation closely. In their moral concepts and assessments the Sufis rely on extremely narrow social experience in a closed environment, the small group of believers and those close to them. The social principles of this environment frequently conflict with the interests of society, and the members of Sufi congregations themselves are alienated from society.

The practices of Sufi congregations go far beyond the bounds of satisfying the purely devotional needs of believers. Ordinary Sufis and those close to them often correlate their way of life with moral principles that rely on the ideology of Islam. No matter how they may appear in relation to society, the practical activities of believers receive moral sanction in the Sufi congregation. A large majority of the Sufis are not so much seeking "consolation" in their congregation as they are attempting to affirm their "exclusiveness," some kind of "superiority" over other "incomplete" believers of different faiths, doubters, and unbelievers generally. Congregation activists give strong support to this tendency and try to realize this "superiority" in practice by using their influence on members of the congregation. Sufis declare unbelievers to be sinners before God and unworthy persons in a moral sense. They direct the public opinion of the aul against them. Furthermore, they never tire of stating that those who have fallen away from the faith cannot be considered Chechens or Ingushes. There have been cases where people who stopped obeying the Sufi congregation were forced to leave the aul; their lives became unbearable because the congregation demands that no member of the family group give any support to an apostate.

The religious families that make up small Sufi congregations belong, by way of life, general level of culture, and conditions of work (the heads of such families are not usually associated with labor collectives), to that substratum of the population of the region which has been least touched by the socioeconomic transformations that characterize contemporary Soviet society in general. Vestiges of the unequal status of the woman in the family and in domestic life create especially favorable soil for the Sufi ideology. Managing the house, raising the children, and caring for all family members (generally speaking families have many children) — these are the duties of the mothers and create a certain basis for their alienation from society. The vigorous activities of the Sufis who preach the ideology of Islam and the patriarchal system find a response among religious women.

It is quite important that gatherings of Sufis in homes create a special moral-psychological microclimate in which those present develop the illusion of alleviation of tensions, and psychological relief. During group services the mullah tries to make the Sufis feel a special "supernatural" tie among the members of the congregation. This "community" is nearly always realized later in earthly affairs, and unfortunately they are not always proper affairs.

No matter how harmless group services in "mosques in the home" may seem at first glance, they inevitably lead believers to violate the rules of socialist communal living. It is the home-based form of conducting group religious services that promotes the spread of the most savage rituals of Sufism, for example the ritual dances of the "Zikr" brotherhoods. The Zikr dances are done in the homes not just of Zikr members, but also of Sufis who have no relation to the Zikr brotherhoods.

The loud Zikr dance with singing or singing and music, like any skillfully organized group religious service, has an especially strong impact on weak-willed people, semiliterate women, old men, children, and sick people. The effect of the spectacle is particularly painful for children. Everything that the child sees at group services in the home starkly contradicts what he hears and sees at school. In such a situation it is very difficult to avoid tormenting inner confusion. As a result, with time some children join the ranks of active believers.

Services are organized in the home at any time, on the occasion of a death, a wake, the recovery of a sick person, after seeing draftees off for military service, upon completion of service, at the arrival of an influential Sufi guest, in honor of the completion of some important job, or for a housewarming or wedding.

Another type of group service is associated with the traditional Muslim holidays (Ezraa Bairam, Kurban Bairam, Mavlyud, and Tarkha). One of the most burdensome services for Sufi families is Tarkha, with group prayers/services each evening organized for a full month after "Ezraa.

The legal aspect of the matter cannot be overlooked either. Like other religious groups who need collective forms of worship, the Sufis must have their own special quarters (prayer houses or mosques). And the rituals performed collectively must not contain elements of fanaticism (and without them the above-mentioned Zikr dance cannot take place).

I would like to recall again the people who do not like their unusual "living rooms" being called mosques in the home. I was not drawn to the problem of mosques in the home by idle curiosity; rather it was the search for traditions and causes of the preservation of such vestiges of the patriarchal past as blood revenge, abduction of young girls, giving minor children in marriage, and bigamy. The mosques in the home are precisely that special atmosphere where all these customs, which are incompatible with the precepts of our public living, find their "justification" and receive moral sanction. The mosques in the home are the arroyobuilds where the "public opinion" of the minienvironment is worked out, updated, and adapted to new conditions. This "public opinion" does not and cannot go beyond the bounds of everyday consciousness burdened with Muslim principles.

The regularly held group services which we are discussing here have more than a mere religious influence on their participants. They create and support nationalistic attitudes and instill a need for "solidarity" among Sufis of the congregation in their everyday affairs. As a practical matter this results in violators of the law or norms of communal living escaping punishment because, whether right or wrong, they are defended by members of the congregation using the patriarchal traditions that operate within it.

This specific form of religion in the republic causes difficulties in atheistic indoctrination of the public and requires that its organizers have a good knowledge of local characteristics. The need for a comprehensive approach to indoctrination, which was called to our attention once more by the recent decree of the CPSU Central Committee entitled "Further Intensification of Ideological and Political Indoctrination Work," is seen with special force here. I would say that without the establishment of international traditions in the life of the people it is not possible to overcome nationalistic vestiges supported by religion. When a believer is deeply conscious of himself or herself as a part of a single international family, this weakens ties with the congregation and diminishes nationalistic influence. The same thing can be said about the role of patriotic feelings. Moral indoctrination is enormously important; it is expected to help people, including religious people, to take a correct approach in solving moral problems.

The current phase of communist building is characterized by a new level in development of the patriotic and international consciousness of the working people. Progressive public opinion is taking shape everywhere, characterized not only by fraternal mutual respect among working people of different nationalities but also by resolute rejection of any deviations from Soviet socialist ideology and morality. This can also be seen by the statements of readers of our republic newspapers. Here is what S. Magomadova, director of the Kurchaloy Rural Evening School, wrote in a letter to the editors of the newspaper GROZNEFSKIY RABOCHIIY: "More than 250 million people live in our multinational Motherland. And every citizen is a representative of the harmonious working family of fraternal peoples. The wealth and power of the country depends on whether the citizen becomes a patriot, internationalist, and atheist."

But at the same time she also mentions the extremely negative influence exerted on young people by followers of Islam in Sufi families. Concerning the problem of free time and sophisticated leisure activities for rural young people, she writes: "In our town it is boring for young people. They do not have interesting things to do in their free time. In the evenings they walk the streets aimlessly and see the same movies over and over." I could mention, incidentally, that on that Saturday evening when my friend Abarakov found himself at the Sufi gathering, the following events were taking place in his native aul: parties were being held at three houses with young people dancing and singing, and Zikr Sufis had gathered at four houses, and were also dancing and singing. But these dances and songs were profoundly religious. The Sufi Abakarova, by the form and characteristics of performance of religious rituals at their home, are classed as "whisperers," so their assembly was fairly quiet. At the club the movie "Chingachgook - the Great Snake" was showing, attended by 10-15 adolescents. And this was not the first time it had been shown in the aul. Moreover, public

opinion in the Aul censures those who go to the club in the evening; it does not have a good reputation,

What does the teacher S. Magonadova, who wrote to the newspaper, think of such a situation? She looks at the problem of ideological and political indoctrination of the rural population from a standpoint of deep involvement and great responsibility. She not only states the facts, but also explains them and makes suggestions. "In the town of Surchalav," she writes, "there are two regular schools, a boarding school, and 200 members of the intelligentsia — teachers, doctors, and engineers. We have the personnel to bring knowledge to the people."

The Soviet people's concern for the interests of their socialist Motherland as their own interests, their growing involvement in common concerns, and the desire to solve problems of great historical importance consciously, knowledgeably, and on a scientific basis are characteristic features of socialist reality.

Every educated, conscious person must correctly assess all vestiges of the past and do what public duty demands.

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DECREASING ENROLLMENTS IN LITHUANIAN RURAL SCHOOLS

Vilnius TIESA in Lithuanian 12 Sep 79 p 2

[Article by Maryte Speiciene, senior scientific worker at the Pedagogical Scientific Research Institute and Rimantas Cibulskas, head of the Public Education, Economics and Organizational sector of the Pedagogical Scientific Research Institute: "What Kind of Future Are We Preparing for Rural Schools"]

[Text] The number of schools and the enrollment in rural elementary and intermediate (8-year) schools is annually declining. In the 1971-72 school year in rural areas of the republic there were 1950 elementary and 720 intermediate schools (the average enrollment per elementary school was 20 students, per intermediate--142), but in the 1978-79 school year these numbers, respectively, were 1105 and 613 (the enrollment per elementary school averaged 19 and per intermediate--123 students). The number of secondary schools remained the same at 226, and the number of students in them increased. In the 1978-79 academic year they enrolled 90,183 students, which constituted 48 percent of all children attending rural schools in the 1977-78 school year this was 38 percent. These numbers reflect objective demographic trends: the rural population is declining and the farmers are moving to more populated locations. Therefore, elementary schools located in small farm communities are disappearing. Because of their low enrollment some of the intermediate schools are now being converted into elementary schools.

On the other hand, currently almost 72 thousand pupils in rural areas (especially in the upper grades) can no longer get to their schools on foot. They are being transported by scheduled public transportation buses and by transportation assigned by local jurisdictions, primarily belonging to the kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

Bus scheduling frequently is such that they arrive at the rayon center or at other larger population centers prior to the start of normal working hours. For this and other reasons more and more children from rural areas are attending city schools.

Therefore, it is with good reason that the question is being raised of how to plan the distribution within a rayon of various general education as well as pre-school institutions, so that farm children would have suitable conditions for attending school and attaining a level of general education on par with those attending urban schools.

In recent years on several occasions an attempt was made to adjust the growth of the school network by preparing long-term plans for the distribution of schools within each rayon. We especially want to recognize the work done by the Architecture and Construction Scientific Research Institute, guided by the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences General Educational Scientific Research Institute's approved methodology and in close cooperation with the peoples' educational institutions, the rural construction department of this institute (headed by K. Blazevicius) during the 1975-76 school year analyzed the demographic projections within each county of the republic for the next ten to fifteen years. Taking into account the long-term distribution of rural settlements, their size, the rayon micro-rayon structure and the condition of school buildings and bus road network for bus routes, the institute projected the optimal elementary, intermediate and secondary public school size for each central (and, where necessary, auxiliary, settlement).

There is no doubt nor is it being argued that the way to school for first through fifth graders (and, in the future, even for sixth-graders) should not begin at a bus stop. It appears that it will be easy to assemble a minimum number of elementary school students at each expanded rural central (and in some places, even auxiliary) settlements. It is somewhat more complex to determine how feasible are the existing or proposed intermediate or secondary schools located in the newly established or expanded settlements. Here, there are two opposed prevailing views.

At this time the Agricultural Construction Planning Institute is completing a planning project of agricultural rayons, which includes the distribution pattern for institutions and enterprises serving the rural population. The originators of this plan basically discarded the principle of attempting to improve the present rural school organizational-educational structure and elected to retain (and open) intermediate and secondary schools in small farm settlements. For example, in Kedainiai rayon in the near future the planners project 39 central rural settlements. The opening of three new secondary schools (two of them at elementary school facilities) and twelve intermediate schools is planned, leaving, for all practical considerations, secondary and intermediate schools in all viable settlements.

After analyzing the Kedainiai rayon rural school demographic base and its projections (taking into account the actual number of children born this year) we have reached the conclusion that in many of the projected settlements there will no longer be any schools which conform to the current requirements--they will be smaller than at present. When the plan prepared

by the Agricultural Construction Planning Institute for Kedainiai rayon is implemented in 1985, in four rural secondary schools there will be fewer than 200 students (there would be no parallel grades), in the 16 intermediate schools (out of 22)--the enrollment would be around 100 students, with this number dropping to 70 or fewer in nine of them (in the latter it would not be possible to have all the grades). Is it possible to expect effective work from such schools?

In our opinion, rural schools should be of such size and so established that they would provide the rural children with a complete education. In other words, in addition to well-equipped teaching and vocational education facilities, it is important to provide the teachers with a sufficient work-load. CPSU 25th Party Congress stated the task: to improve the quality of training and education. This can successfully be achieved only in larger schools.

It is difficult now and in the future to visualize rural secondary or intermediate schools with bus transportation for students both to school and from school (as well as from after-school activities) home. The problem is that this transportation, for various reasons, is still not yet very well organized.

Occasionally the public education departments and the schools may be blamed for failure to meet these requirements. Do they always investigate, how much time students waste enroute? How are they occupied after school, before the buses leave? Are they provided with meals?

Much of this responsibility falls upon the agricultural workers. It depends upon their attitude towards the future farmers, tractor drivers and livestock breeders, whether their children will learn to love the farm worker's lot and will settle to live and work in their birthplace or whether they will seek employment elsewhere.

Not every rayon has at the start of the academic year detailed schedules prepared and approved by the executive committee, which detail, how many students need to be transported, by what routes, when and which organizations are responsible for this transportation. Without such schedules there can be no effective control.

Yet that is not the most important matter. Many farm directors to whom we talked in Kedainiai rayon would gladly transport the upper-class students to their intermediate schools and high schools, however, they justly complain that they cannot obtain buses for this purpose.

If it is not possible at this time to supply the kolkhozes and sovkhoses with buses needed to transport the students, in our opinion a special routing of the state public transportation system should be made in order to accommodate these needs. It is not difficult to evaluate the economic (and social) consequences which will result from the decision not to build

any intermediate and secondary schools in settlements, whose growth prediction at this time is not clear.

According to our calculations, in implementing the school distribution plan prepared by the Agricultural Construction Planning Institute, in Kedainiai rayon alone there should be 17 new secondary and intermediate schools built, with a general estimated construction value of six million rubles. Also, it should be kept in mind that in an eight-year school with a 70 to 90 student enrollment, the teaching expenses (per student) are almost twice as high as they are in a high school with a 500 to 600 student capacity. Would it not be more beneficial to appropriate these resources for the modernization of the existing truly viable public education facilities in rural areas and for strengthening the base of skill training and professional orientation (especially towards agriculture) by establishing training production centers)?

In discussing the future of rural schools and plans for locating them, we cannot ignore currently operating schools, even though they have little future potential. In our opinion, in those locations where the future rural settlement distribution network is not yet definite, the question of continuing operation of each school which has an incomplete set of grades or of an intermediate school with low enrollment should be decided with sensitivity, first of all, to agricultural productivity and in the interest of improving services to farmers. These questions are being carefully examined by rayon executive committees, who, taking into account the opinions of local soviets, farm directors and parents, are trying to see to it that, in the event of reorganizing (or closing) a school, conditions of educating the children of rural inhabitants do not become worse than before.

At the same time the activities of elementary schools with an incomplete complement of grades and intermediate schools with low enrollment need to be improved. One method of achieving this would be to aid these schools materially with teaching support.

Secondary schools which have more specialized and qualified teaching personnel (should) extend aid to elementary and intermediate schools located within their micro-rayon in materials and educational methodology, by organizing combined teachers' methodology workshops, analyzing the work of less experienced teachers, consulting with them and by providing the opportunity for using in the teaching process the well equipped secondary school laboratories, gymnasiums and shops, as well as by helping to organize (or combining) various student activities.

In improving the all-round cooperation of various rural public schools and promoting their working together, it would be beneficial to consider the idea of consolidating them within administrative educational associations. This would help in a more rational utilization of teaching cadres, farm personnel and would more successfully coordinate the educational and instructional tasks of all the schools.

The problems of future school network development are complex. Therefore, it is imperative to have close cooperation of the many departments and to analyze all socio-economic, demographic and physical-geographic factors in search of the best and most suitable solutions.

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